BER 23

of New England, be faith

untilled lands which sill birds the area of the sx Deepen and widen the aries and schools of jeannewell as industry. Invite profound thinkers, the particles watchers, weigh the dust upon an and discourage alike the distribution of the conceits of learness.

o-day, there is no man so the law which regulates teer to any crop; that few nystery of that wonderful gnation of the dam upon attever sire; that the oriattle disease, pleuro-pnea, attle disease, pleuro-pnea, pleuro-pnea,

inite the extent and variable to the remain to her. Let ar in mind, that the great are like prophets, appearance like prophets, appearance like prophets, and that he great, and the people not the mere distribution of mentary. hose branches of learning the promotion of Agricult might satisfy the decice in these opportunities age. It is enough reward to learning out of sight the advantages they will introduce to enjoy with Bathe delights of learning of his mighty faith, he ex-

tigateth fear of death tigateth fear of death or one of the greatest in-imperfections of mannera deeply seasoned with the 'rand corruptible nature when the corruptible of the corruptible

mes increasing appetite mes increasing appeties of exulcerations thereof unlearned man know into himself or to cal the pleasure of feeling man than he was the day he hath he will learn the faults he hath he will be them, but not much the court of the

ere it a task, and not an see to urge and advocats, y which is imposed on a portunities of our own, one, as to each individual rate careers. They can ey can scarcely exchange and may forget that you used Jonathan Edwards, control plant floursh is

outh, and Harvard and hay set the village sexten man or Agassiz. But he sceptre of knowledge, errimae or the Connection, the Missouri, the Missouri the Mi You will win no glory, nor by returning on Your greatness must be has been found hitherto, tand cultivation of the oughtless politicians progrand in the cold, if they will keep a warm plass. will keep a warm will keep a wan it is the hemispheres in the form of her sheep breeding a telescope object glass ronomers, while the new ambridge exceeds in the majoritant classes of speed museums of Londan the sneers at Massa, heresy to think," so lachusetts is found by of real wealth as the Carolina? while the a stry exceeds the appara

te and not divide it our arrength to maintain the and not divide it ou can create a geat fessor, unite to strength sure of the man. Our ledge through the load ting elementary instances of the service are sure. But your goted and mean, unless that the head of water about the highest and large its of man's daily life. If a water about the highest and large its of man's daily life. If a water about the highest and large its of man's daily life. If a water about the highest and large its of man's daily life. If a water about the highest and large its of man's daily life. If a water a wat

THE LIBERATOR - IS PUBLISHED -EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

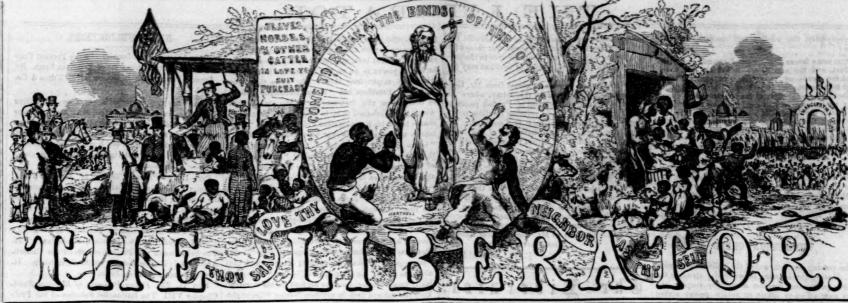
-ATan Washington Street, ROOM No. 6. ROBERT F. WALLCUT, GENERAL AGENT.

TERMS - Three dollars per annum, in advance. Four copies will be sent to one address for TEN 1485, if payment is made in advance. MAII remittances are to be made, and all letters If an it to the pecuniary concerns of the paper are to be

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WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.



Our Country is the World, our Countrymen are all Mankind.

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, Printers.

"Proclaim Liberty throughout all the land, to all the inhabitants thereof."

"Ilay this down as the law of nations. I say that mil-

itary authority takes, for the time, the place of all municipal institutions, and SLAVERY AMONG THE REST;

and that, under that state of things, so far from its being true that the States where slavery exists have the exclusive

management of the subject, not only the Parsidest or the United States, but the Commandes or the Army,

HAS POWER TO ORDER THE UNIVERSAL EMAN-

HAS POWER TO ORDER THE UNIVERSAL EMAN-CIPATION OF THE SLAVES. . . From the instant that the slaveholding States become the theatre of a war, CIVIL, servile, or foreign, from that instant the war powers of Congress extend to interference with the institution of slavery, IN EVERY WAY IN WHICE IT CAN BE INTERPRED

wirm, from a claim of indemnity for slaves taken or de-stroyed, to the cession of States, burdened with slavery, to

foreign power. . . . It is a war power. I say it is a w

t be a war of invasion or a war of insurrection, Congress

power; and when your country is actually in war, whether

has power to erry on the war, and must carny it on, Acconding to the Laws of wan ; and by the laws of war,

an invaded country has all its laws and municipal institu-tions swept by the board, and MARTIAL POWER TAKES THE

PLACE OF THEM. When two hostile armies are set in martial

array, the commanders of both armics have power to emancipate all the slaves in the invaded territory."-J. Q. ADAMS.

VOL. XXXIV. NO. 40.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1864.

WHOLE NO. 1756.

## Refuge of Oppression.

THE SPIRIT OF THE CHICAGO CONVEN-TION -- SAMPLES OF THE SPEECHES. By Samuel Cox, of Ohio:

Dare you enter this campaign, and in the same introduced have shown here, in the face of Provost hals and all other intimidations, will you dare or principles bravely and boldly through? result see. The name of man, and disgraces se manhood of our party. We are for peace. We precate violence, but there are things even worse language violence, out there are things even wonder has war, and that is a tame and cowardly submission to wrong. Let us endure no longer, but meet he first ourrage of our constitutional rights as our lathers met the aggressors of theirs.

By Mr. Johnson, of Missouri :

If it shall be necessary, in the settlement of or difficulties, to allow a few stars to form a conjust as well protected, and just as free sappy under a union of republics as we have been ler a union of States. I want to see this ole continent bound together by a grand Union

"No pent-up Utica contracts our powers,
But the whole boundless continent is ours."

By Mr. Sanders, of Pennsylvania: Is it not high time that this infernal war i

ned? Has there not been blood enough shed? es, too much."] You must say in November, "Pes, too much."] You must say in November, Thus far thou hast gone, and you shall go no far-her." [A voice—"Then give us a peace man; we cont vote for any man who has had anything to do with this war."] We must support the nominee of the Convention; I guarantee he will be right. I nt peace. We must have peace. [A voicewant peace. We must have peace.

Then give us a peace man."

The first war, the bayonets would be turned against the Korth\_@I Come weal or woe, we will be for the sovereignty of the States and individual rights.

By A. McMasters, of New York : A man who is in favor of this unnatural war in ilts the holy name of Democracy when he claims place in its organization. He is a Judas, and should be cast out as an enemy to humanity and to fed. \* \* We are often called the "Unterified." I trust you are. I hope that your nerves

my be of steel, for there is a day of trial coming, By C. C. Burr, of New Jersey:

We talk of rebellion and revolution at the South. There is worse rebellion in the North. The South-em people all have an affection for the old Consti-tational Union, but here in the North there is a large party who call the Constitution a covenant with hell! That's what's the matter. [Cheers.] This fact was the great obstacle in the way of a retoration of the Union. South Carolina attempted to mility an act of Congress because it was unconstitutional and unjust. The question as with the South aied I answer, I do not own the South, and they re not the subjects of the General Government in any to the Union by concession and compromise, if I can but I have no right to burn their wheat fields on solitary investigation out their wheat helds or seal their silver spoons. It is not true that the Soulh is fighting for slavery, but the great doctrine of State Rights. They say that Mr. Lincoln has tolen a hundred thousand negroes. Why, gentlemen, if this be true, he has not stolen a tenth part a more of the more of the say that the same of the sam as many of their negroes as he has of their watches and silver spoons. You cannot have the face to ask the South to come back into the Union until you

he South to come back into the critical interface your marauding army.

Caserring the conscription, he said if he had been Governor of New Jersey, there should never the constraint in his State. bimself, if conscripted, he preferred to die at e, where his last hours would be cheered with presence of affection, rather than be taken to army, and there be murdered in a foreign land and among strangers.

By Mr. Allen, of Illinois :

He wanted the crowd to get ready to fight for then by Lincoln, and said he was a peace man, and was ready to fight and the rather than be crushed ader the feet of tyrants.

Captain Kountz, of Pitteburg, was next intro-dored, and, if anything, exceeded his predecessor in villainy. He denounced the present Govern-ment in unmeasured terms; in blasphemous terms branding Mr. Lincoln as a third and a leader of lières. Lincoln, continued the elegant orator, was now played out, the opposition to him was go-ing to be bold and powerful, there must be no un-drahad work, and if Democrats catch any of Lin-cola's b—y sarrap spies among them, they must cut The process continued the objected or the proposal power remote than every and on the strength of proposal power remote than every and on the strength of proposal power remote than every and on the strength of the proposal power remote than every and on the strength of the proposal power remote than every and the old proposal power remote than every and the old proposal power and the proposal power and the proposal power and the proposal power remote than every and the old proposal power and the proposal power remote than every and the old proposal power and the proposal power and power and the proposal power and power and the proposal power and power and po Notes b-y satrap spies among them, they must cut their d-d throats, that's ali. (Applause.) It is the duty of every American to vote for a peace cante duty of every American to vote for a peace can-idate. For seventy years the Democratic party offely guided the Ship of State through all dangers, all national institutions, broken up the home cir children of the same glorious Constitution? If not, we must put our foots upon the tyrant's neck, and duto; it. The Democratic government must be rised to power, and Lincoln, with his Cabinet of frages, theves and spies, be driven to destruction. What shall we do with him? (A voice—"Send his here, and I'll makes, a cofficient him." es, continued the speaker, d—n him and his miscontinued to speaker, d—n him and his miscontinued the speaker, d—n him and his miscontinued the speaker, d—n him and succession who cluster round the Democratic banar. Such a government would bring peace to the
country, and would tend greatly to render nugative
the evils of the present corrupt administration.
What has Lincoln done for the poor man? (Applause.) Abolitionists say he has flooded the country with money, and caused the scale of wages to
be raised. Perhaps so; but all the money is in the
peckets of his partners, the shouldy contractors, and sectets of his partners, the shouldy contractors, and

of good coffee. Under the present dynasty, he works harder for a pound and a quarter. Then good sugar was five or six cents a pound, now it is forty or fifty. If such is the remedy, give us the disease. (Cheers.) True, Lincoln sells coffee by the bushel, a dollar or so a peck, but what but the depraved taste of an abolitionist can stomach it?

They say it's good but all 1 have to say then is. disease. (Cheers.) 1rue, Land diseas

excellent music by a Boston band.

At one of the meetings held Saturday night, the distinguished Isaiah Rynders, one of the main pillars of the Democracy in New York, very candidysaid:

"At the old line Whig Convention some one had called the Southern people traitors, but he knew the South were as gallant, chivalrous, and noble a people as God ever created. (Cat-calls, yells, and other Democratic appliance). He was sorry the South United States declared free.

19. Negroes, whether previously bond or free, enrolled as part of the military force of the nation.

20. The loyal people of Arkansas, Tennessee, and in Eastern Virginia.

18. The wives and children of all Slaves employed as freed men in military and other service of United States declared free.

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24. The Universal Arkansas of the military force of the nation of the military force of the nation.

25. The loyal people of Arkansas of the military force of the nation.

trould not give a pinch of snuff for the 5:20's and the 10.40's hoarded by the rich."

James H. Reed, a member of Congress from Indiana, made a speech which even the Chicago Times shrinked from publishing, until by emasculation it was stripped of the major portion of its outspoken treason.

He declared open hostility to the draft, and urged on all, if Abraham the 1st and his satraps attempted to enforce it, to resist it to the death. Let every one, he said, who preferred liberty to death, arm himself, if he could get no others to join him, and where there were others, let them organize in The Military progress of the Federal Government, as soldiers of Treedom fighting for the Union.

Pederal Government, as soldiers of Treedom fighting for the Union.

25. A new international treaty by the Federal Government with this kingdom, for the suppression of the Slave Trade.

26. The passing of the Homestead Bill, whereby the free and landless may become freeholders on the free soil of the Territories.

The foregoing is only an inadequate summary of the facts that demonstrate the vast progress that has been made in the ABOLITION of SLAVERY, since Mr. Lincoln's inauguration in March, 1861.

The Military progress of the Federal arms is and where there were others, let them organize in squads and companies, and with arms drill twice a week, and be prepared for the worst. If anybody mind that the Southern cause is as hopeless of ultiweek, and be prepared for the worst. If anybody in shoulder-straps attempts to arrest you without a warrant, shoot him down. If they come in force, call in your neighbors, and fight them to the death. Who are they? Only weak men like ourselves, who had usurped the duties of the civil authorities. A million and a half of freemen were opposed to this military despotism, and could wipe it out in a day. There is much more of the same sort to be got from the oratory of the great occasion at Chicago; but this, in addition to which we have heretofore published, may be enough to show how worlully the "freedom of speech" has been suppressed in this freedom of speech" has been suppressed in this poor tongue-tied country of ours, and to demon-strate how vitally necessary it is for the "Demo-cratic party" to restore to American citizens the liberty of untrammelled utterance!

# Selections.

OUR FRIENDS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

The Peace Manifesto of the "Southern Independence" party in England has called forth the following spirited Address from the Union and Emancipation Society in Manchester. This well-timed document is from the pen of Mr. Thomas H. Barker, whose letter appeared in our last issue. It may be read with profit address on the 18th of August last, clearly indicate from the pen of Mr. Thomas H. Barker, whose letter appeared in our last issue. It may be read with profit by all in this country, who are in danger of being deluded by the false representations put forward by the Peace,-Pro-Slavery,-Disunionist, and "Cut-thethront-of-every-Lincolnite" Democracy.

THE PROGRESS AND PROSPECTS OF THE GREAT STRUGGLE FOR FREEDOM IN AMERICA. To the People of Great Britain and Ireland.

FELLOW COUNTRYMEN: Untruthful statements and unscrupulous efforts are still being put forth by the enemies of free government, free labor, and free education, to deceive and mislead you as to the facts and merits of that GREAT STRUGGLE FOR FREE-DOM, now going on between the loyal people of the United States and the rebellious Slaveholders' Con-

federacy.

In your name, but without your authority, the friends of the Slavemongers in this country, united under the banner of Southern Independence Associations, have recently issued a Peace Manifesto ad-

dressed to the People of the United States.

In that document it is audaciously asserted, that
"Peace and the Restoration of the Union are apparently more remote than ever;" and on the strength of this and similar baseless assumptions, you are made to call upon the people of the Free and loyal States

South were as gallant, chivalrous, and noble a people as God ever created. (Cat-calls, yells, and other Democratic applause.) He was sorry the South had taken the steps they had, but God knows they had just cause to act as they did act."

Benjamin Allen, of New York, did not believe there was a secessionist per se in the whole South; and if the abolitionists were thrown out of power, they would all come back. The people saw this, and if they could not put Lincoln out by ballots, they would rise en masse, and do it by bullets.

The Hon. F. A. Leaver, of New York, declared, "peaceably if we can, forcibly if we must, we will no longer support this war."

Col. Stambaugh, of Ohio, said in a loudly applauded speech, that "when this war is over, he would not give a pinch of snuff for the 5:20's and the 10.40's hoarded by the rich."

James H. Reed, a member of Congress from Indiana mather than the steps they had, but God knows they had just cause to act as they did not."

20. The loyal people of Arkansas, Tennessee, Lousiana, and Florida, (rebel States,) seeking a return to the Union on the basis of freedom to all.

21. An Amendment of the Constitution to prohibit slavery everywhere and forever, passed in the Senate by two-thirds majority, and only failed of the Tequisite two-thirds majority and only failed of the Tequisite two-thirds majority and only failed of the Union on the basis of freedom to all.

21. An Amendment of the Constitution to prohibit slavery everywhere and forever, passed in the Union on the basis of freedom to all.

22. The Republican National Convention at Baltimore, June 8th, 1864, declared unanimously for the recilection of Abraham Lincoln, and for an Amendment of the Constitution to prohibit slavery everywhere and forever, passed in the Union and Freedom freedom to all.

23. The Federal Government forbidden by Congress to employ any man as a slave in any capacity.

24. One hundred and fifty thousand negroes, mostly freed slaves, in the pay and uniform of the Union.

25. A new internation.

military grasp of the Confederate armies.
3. The Federal power has gained a firm military footing, or a naval base of operations, in each of the

ous States. rebellions States.

4. It has securely grasped the great Mississipp river, and established a powerful blockade over the few Southern ports still held by the rebels.

tew Southern ports still held by the rebels.

5. So obvious is it that the Southern Confederacy
must ultimately succumb to the just power and irrepressible spirit of the free North, that no Govern-

Empire in the South. Empire in the South.

Bearing in mind these indisputable facts, we ask
you, the free and liberty-loving people of the United
Kingdom, not to be led away by crafty appeals, in name of peace, in favor of a cause that excludes the possibility of all peaceful and righteous govern

ment, and that embodies all the crimes and crueltic the principle involved in the present struggle :- " I wish it might be more generally and universally u derstood what the country is now engaged in have, as all will agree, a free government where every man has a right to be equal with every other man. In this great struggle, this form of government, and every form of human right, is endangered if our enemies succeed. There is more involved in the contest than is realized by every one; there is involved in this realized. involved in this struggle the question whether your and my children shall enjoy the privileges we have

Not until Slavery is annihilated, throughout the United States, can come the longed-for ERA OF PEACE—a true, holy, and lasting Peace, founded on INION, FREEDOM, JUSTICE and HUMANITY. THE UNION AND EMANCIPATION SOCIETY.

By order of the Executive, Sept. 6th, 1864. Offices of the Union and Emancipation Society, 51 Piccadilly, Manchester.

### WHAT "PEACE" MEANS.

There are true and honest devotees of " peace even in the Copperhead ranks; but most of those who clamor loudest for "peace" are simply traitors, eager only for the unbounded ascendancy of the reb-

ator Lawrence, "Are you willing to grant the South-its independence, provided that, in the proposed Na-tional Convention, its Commissioners demand inde-pendence as their ultimatum, after all honorable terms of peace, based upon the reconstruction of the whole Union, have failed?" "Yes, most certain-ly," was the reply. "This war must be stopped. The Federal Government has no power to correc a and especially since the avowal at Chicago of sen sovereign State into a union contrary to its will. A State has a just right to secede, provided its constitutional rights are violated." I propounded the same New York Legislature of '61 against coercion, and I Hall at su

New York Legislature of the against coercion, and I received from him precisely the same answer.

Emboldened at these unexpected responses, I submitted the same question to Wm. H. Bramlette, of Kentucky, a relative of Gov. Bramlette, and said to be a delegate to the Chicago Convention, and was be a delegate to the Chicago Convention, and was again greeted with a reply similar in every particular. He further stated that "The people of the South will fight as long as they have a dollar left, unless the North concede them the right of self-government." I afterward put the same question to no less than a dozen participants in the Convention, with a like result. My reply to each of these gentlemen was, "Why did you not submit this question, which involves the very vital point in the convention, which involves the very vital point in the convention, which involves the very vital point in the convention. peace and Union, while you are willing to accept beace and disunion." To this I received but one consest answer. A delegate from Buffalo, whose hame I did not learn, "It could not be politic."

In the conversations with Bramlette and Law-

dire," born of imagination and nursed by cowardice cially a failure, and that its necessary continuan dire," born of imagination and nursed by cowardice or disloyalty, it finds bright weather and an inspiring atmosphere. It says earnestly, "henceforth, we fly the banner of Abraham Lincoln for the next presidency." Nobody has supposed it capable of flying any other banner; but the Tribune, by lack of hopefulness, and by a spirit that has sometimes seemed like cowardice or want of resolution, has contributed something to promote that unpressoning. South that slaves should be received. He have

for the copperheads. The Tribune goes on:—

"Not so. Our cause to-day is stronger than ever before. Let us understand and acknowledge that this apprehension of the future had its origin in our unmanly lears, and not in the actual condition of affairs. The administration to-day is precisely what it was, and what we knew it was, six months—a year—two years—ago. It is not that it has developed any new characteristics, but that we, through impatience and the egregious folly of extravagant expectations, have been called upon to meet new disappointments. We have met them every year—every six months—since the war begun; we have met them and overcome them bravely, with, at the end of each period, new triumplis to encourage and strengthen us. Shall we give up in despair when so near the end? We might, indeed, have a better administration; we might have one, on the other hand, a thousand times worse. We shall have a worse one before we have a better."

### INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE.

WITHDRAWAL OF GENERAL FREMONT.

," was the reply. "This war must be stopped, he Federal Government has no power to coerce a vereign State into a union contrary to its will. A late has a just right to secede, provided its constituonal rights are violated." I propounded the same iery to Senator Young, who boasted of the honor having cast one of the five original votes in the ew York Legislature of '61 against correign and consequences, and we tender you, therefore, an in vitation to address your fellow-citizens in Fancui Hall at such time as is convenient to yourself.

Respectfully yours, GEORGE L. STEARNS, S. R. URBINO, JAMES M. STONE, F. W. BIRD, SAMUEL G. HOWE, ELIZUR WRIGHT.

NAHANT, MASS., 17th September, 1864. ernment." I afterward put the same question to no less than a dozen participants in the Convention, with a like result. My reply to each of these gention, which involves the very vital point in the consequences involved in the approaching President of the Convention, and thus test its wishes? You declared in all your speeches that you were in favor of the convention, and thus test its wishes? Would give the Convention, and thus test its wishes? You declared in all your speeches that you were in favor of the properties of the pro

I am so fully impressed with the importance of

In the conversations with Bramlette and Lawrence. I inquired what were the honorable terms that Peace Democrats would be likely to offer the South as an inducement to come back into the Union. Mr. Lawrence said: "We propose to guarantee them the protection of all their State rights"—one of which he had already affirmed to be the right of Secession; secondly, "we propose to guarantee them the protection of Slavery up to the original lines and throughout all the Territories."

I submit these statements without comment, willing to testify before any court to their correctness, and hoping that unconditional peace men will stop and think before they blindly adopt such extreme and ruinous opinions as these.

Chicago would expose the country, I feel it my duty to make one step more in the direction indicated by my letter of the 25th August, and withdraw my mame from the list of candidates.

The Presidential question has, in effect, been entered upon in such a way that the union of the Republican party has become a paramount necessity. The policy of the Democratic party signifies either separation or reëstablishment with slavery. The Republican candidate is, on the contrary, pledged to the reëstablishment of the Union without slavery; and, however hesitating his policy may be, the pressure of his party will, we and think before they blindly adopt such extreme and ruinous opinions as these.

"WHERE WE ARE."

"WHERE WE ARE."

"WHERE WE ARE."

The New York Tribune, feeling like a confined mariner after many days of cloud and storm, turns to the sun, takes an observation, and seeks carefully to discover "where we are." Its endeavor is fortunate. It finds the situation good and hopeful. Instead of the clouds, and darkness, and "chimeras dire." born of imagination and nursed by cowardice is policy may be, the pressure of his party will, we may hope, force him to it. Between these issues I think that no man of the liberal party can remain in doubt, and I believe I am consistent with my antecedents and my principles in withdrawing—not to aid in the triumph of Mr. Lincoln, I contained in the triumph of M

seemed like cowardice or want of resolution, has contributed something to promote that unreasoning "dissatisfaction with the present state of affairs" which has existed of late, and to which it refers. If there has been "wide-spread doubt," there have been fomenters of this condition of mind who had no good warrant for what they did; therefore, we are glad to hear the Tribune talk so reasonably, ask so earnestly:—"Must we submit to defeat, not through the inherent strength of our opponents, but in succumbing to the weakness which we ourselves have generated and nurtured?" It was time for others to ask it, and desist from making sport for the copperheads. The Tribune goes on:—
"Not so. Our cause to-day is stronger than ever would have rendered Mr. Lincoln's consumption impossible, and their continued silence and support established for him a character among the people stablished for him a character among the Renubil which leaves now no choice. United, the Re can party is reasonably sure of success; divided the result of the Presidential election is, at the least

I am, gentlemen

Very truly yours,
J. C. FREMONT. To Messrs. George L. Stearns, and others, a Com mittee, &c.

NAHANT, 17th September, 1864.

GENTLEMEN,—I enclose you my letter of reply to an invitation from some of my Republican friends to meet them at Fancuil Hall. In declining their It is very true, although some have appeared to forget it, that President Lincoln's administration is to-day what it was one or two years ago; or, if there be a difference, it is better now, less open to criticism, and stronger against the rebellion. It is always much easier to criticise sharply than to supply that shining perfection which would silence criticism and make complaint impossible; and it is never easier than when "through impatience and the egregious folly of extravagant expectations" we create for the presidential canvass, and aside from the Presidential canvass, and asigned my reasons for doing so. To avoid repetition, I enclose you this letter, in communicating to you now officially my desire to withdraw my name from the list of Presidential canvass, and aside from the Presidential canvas, and asid invitation, I have informed them of my intention to stand aside from the Presidential canvass, and asfrom the list of Presidential candidates. In this decision I have the approval of such of our friends as I have been able to consult. Urged by the near approach of the election, I have thought it not prudent to incur the longer delay of consulting others, but I have reason to believe that they will unite with me fully upon the propriety of the step I have taken. But in withdrawing from the post of candidate, I do not in any way intend to withdraw from my share in the labor which we jointly undertook to secure the triumph of the idness reason.

### WITHDRAWAL OF GENERAL COCHRANE.

To the War Democrats of the United States: A Convention of men of various political tenets assembled at Cleveland on the 31st day of May last, for the purpose of discharging from the suppression of the rebellion the infraction of the rights of both individuals and States which attended it. The

presence of a large number of War Democrats unexpectedly contributed to my nomination by the Convention for the Vice-Presidency, preceded by that of John C. Fremont for President.

The principles which dictated my acceptance of the nomination, approved themselves at the time to very general regard, and have since, in my opinion, lost none of their original virtue or vigor. Their lost none of their original virtue or vigor. Their practical assertion was required, it was thought, by the success with which personal liberty had been

assailed, and the extremities to which constitutional freedom had been reduced. Not the least inducement, however, was the consideration that the redress of grievances in the manner proposed could not interrupt, but would entirely consist with a vignot interrupt, but would entirely consist with a vig-orous prosecution of the war. It certainly was not contemplated that the success of the candidates should in any degree impair or endanger that most important part of the Platform which resolved that "the rebellion must be suppressed by force of arms and without compromise."

Instead of the Democratic party, as was then

Instead of the Democratic party, as was then hoped and expected, cooperating at this point, they flouted the war, at Chicago, and pronounced for unconditional peace. When, "to exhaust the resources of statesmanship," and to allow "the spirit of conciliation and compromise to prevail," Gen. McClellan virtually asserts that there should be the provided of the control of the contro McClellan virtually asserts that there should be "a cessation of hostilities," he is in agreement with the Convention which nominated him. When, however, he proposes, in the alternative of war, that the rebellions States shall be restored to precisely their former condition in the Union, with precisely the same political representation as when they departed from it, he rejects a Convention of States, on which, as the peaceable means, the Chicago Convention evidently relied for reconstructing the Union out of States physically debilitated and politically shorn. While, therefore, Gen. McClellan resolves upon an impossible Union as it was, through war, the Convention resolves upon an impossible

ntically shorn. While, therefore, Gen. McClellan resolves upon an impossible Union as it was, through war, the Convention resolves upon an impossible Union as it should be, through peace. That the candidate does not stand erect upon his platform, though admitting a question whether, if elected, he would negotiate a peace, permits none that, if electhe could not effectively prosecute the war.

The success of the Chicago nominees would, therefore, at the best but place in power a party of divided counsels, of uncertain policy, and of indecisive action. Clearly, such an event would be at the farthest from "a suppression of the Rebellion by force of arms and without compromise."

The Baltimore platform, however objectionable at other points, is unimpeachable at this; and while it fails to vindicate personal rights, and the rights of Free Speech and the Press, it does not fail to refer the reestablishment of constitutional liberty and the restoration of the Union to the arbitrament of arms, in which, and in which alone, the national safety is to be found. We stand within view of a rebellion suppressed—within hail of a country reunited and saved. War lifts the curtain, and discloses the prospect. War has given to us Atlanta, and War offers War has given to us Atlanta, and War offers to us Richmond.

Shall we exchange the proffered victory for a "cessation of hostilities"? No! As we fought at the "cessation of hostilities"? No! As we lought at the beginning, we should fight to the end; and when Rebellion shall have laid down its arms, may we peacefully reconstruct whatever this war for the Union shall be found to have spared. "Lay down you arms" then, as it was at the commencement, so it is now, all that is demanded by loyal Americans of their rebellions beothers.

of their rebellious brothers. I would certainly prefer that the American people could be brought to a vote on the several propositions peculiar to the Cleveland platform. The right of asylum—the one-term policy—the direct vote of the people for their national chief magistrates—the Monroe doctrine—the confining exclusively to the repreroe doctrine—the confining exclusively to the representatives of the people in Congress, the reconstruction of States—and the amendment of the Federal tion of States—and the amendment of the Federal Constitution to probibit Slavery—are principles of primary magnitude and importance. But before all these is our Country. It is menanced by Rebellion. Loyal armies alone protect it. Should those armies retreat, and our protection be withdrawn; or should they advance, and our safety be established? Shall there be peace through the concessions of politicians, or peace through the action of war? That is the question.

Peace and division, or war and the Union. Other alternative there is none. And, as I still am of the mind that once led me to the field with the soldiers of the Republic, I cannot now hold a position, which, by dividing, hazards the success of all those who, whatever their differences at other points, agree, as upon the question of first consequence, that the restoration of the Union cannot be effected without the uninterrupted continuation of the war.

I, therefore, withdraw my name from the Cleveland ticket.

Very truly yours,

Very truly yours, JOHN COCHRANE. New York, Sept. 21, 1864.

### THE POLITICAL CAMPAIGN IN KENTUCKY.

Dr. Robert J. Breckinridge made a speech in Lexington, Kentucky, on the 12th inst. It was a county court day, and the people keep up the old custom of assembling in large numbers. He said:

county court day, and the people keep up the old custom of assembling in large numbers. He said:

"I cannot now go into a consideration of the platform in detail. But their great cry is an armistice and a convention of the States. What after that? They may not make peace, and then what is to be done? But, first, how is the convention to be called? It requires two-thirds of Congress to vote for such a call, which call must be ratified by three-fourths of the States; and these votes you can never get. What chance is there of getting three-fourths of the States; and these votes you can never get. What chance is there of getting three-fourths of the States to go for a convention for the purpose of bringing us under Jeff Davis, or for dividing the Union? The thing is absurd. If it cannot be done, what then? Then we are in favor of any other peaceable remedy; Dear, blessed souls! Any other peaceable remedy; nothing that is not peaceable. Now, for God's sake, and for your country's sake, look at it! Here we are, after between three and four years' war; after spending two or three thousand millions of dollars; after spilling the blood of a million of our brothers, and consigning five hundred thousand of them to their graves; after conquering an extent of territory 1500 miles in length by 600 in breadth; we have an army in every State of the Confederacy, and the majority of them under control; we have every strongbold taken from them except Mobile and Charleston and Richmond; and not withstanding all this, we are asked, as if we were a set of poltroons, to disgrate Richmond; and notwithstanding all this, we are asked, as if we were a set of poltroons, to disgrace ourselves to the latest generation of mankind, to accrifice everything we have fought for and that is worth living for, and make all the world say free

sir! no, sir! we will never do any such They love peace—love it for its own sake. They love peace because they are afraid we will first whip the rebels, and then punish them. They want peace that they may make new conspiracies, and the peace they propose is disunion peace, which means separation of the States and endless ruin to the whole country. Ten thousand times better means separation of the States and endless roin to the whole country. Ten thousand times better would it have been for us to have acquiesced at first, and never shed a drop of blood, than under these circumstances, and at this time, to make such a

#### McCLELLAN'S SPEECH ON SHERIDAN'S VICTORY.

VICTORY.

On Tuesday noon the entire North was electrified with the news of Sheridan's victory over Early.

On Tuesday night McClellan received in Newark, N. J., the ovation of a torch-light procession, long prepared and carefully arranged.

On Tuesday noon McClellan knew that the Union army in the Shenandoah Valley had overwhelmed the forces of the Rebels, killing and wounding five thousand, capturing two thousand.

wounding five thousand, capturing two thousand, sending the fugitive remainder "whirling "through Winchester, and leaving to Grant a free way to his purpose, and to Sheridan the path to Richmond's last remaining line of supply. A great victory with

On Tuesday night McClellan stood in th rounds of Senator Wright of New Jersey, and complacently viewed the passage of a procession otten up in his honor, among whose transparencies mottoes were the following:

"Tenth Ward Club: Geo. B. McClellan, the White Man's President; Abe Lincoln, the Negro Exterminator." "I prefer preaching to fighting." "Old Abe is sick." (This last transparency bore the picture of a face wearing a lugabrious expression.) "We have no rails to split." "Old Abe's jokes have operated for this Market." no rails to split." "Old Abe's jokes have operated for little Mac since Antietam." "Spades are trumps; McClellan and Victory." "Old Abe can't see this joke." "No Vulgar Joker for President." "We want gold and silver, not rags." "Old Abe—first in "" "A joke. No vigar open of the polymer of the war, and first in the pockets of his countrymen." "A big job: cleaning the White House of its present filth." "McClellan, the Washington of the 19th Century." "Fourth of March, 1865; Little Mac and a good

On Tuesday noon McClellan knew that in the hospitals, in and around Winchester, twenty-five

On Tuesday night he stood upon a small plat-On Tuesday night he stood upon a smail plat-form in front of Senator Wright's house, construct-ed to lift him up in full view of the vast mob filing before him, and received with simpering joy an offering of incense from a Doctor Vail, open faucet of a prepared oration, in which McClellan was told: hopes of the down-trodden and despotically

"The hopes of the down-trodden and despotically oppressed of every nation throughout the civilized world are concentrated in you to-day."

On Tuesday noon a girdle of joyous bell-ringing and salute-firing went round the loyal States in honor of Sheridan's victory.

On Tuesday night, after the open faucet of adulation had shut, the Democratic candidate for the Presidency made his first electioneering speech.

Here is every word of it:—

MY FRIENDS: I cannot refrain from expressing MY FRIENDS: I cannot refrain from expressing my gratification for your kindness at this great demonstration in behalf of the Union, the Constitution, and the Laws. I thank you for the honor done me. You surely will not expect me to address you at length at this time, and will excuse me for not making a speech, and allow me to retire. Gentlemen, again I thank you, and bid you good-night.

What sullen silence over Sheridan's victory What heartless indifference to the wounds of t twenty-five hundred braves in the Shenandoah! What unpatriotic, what inhuman neglect of a great victory, and most precious political event!—N. Y.

#### THE REBELS AND THEIR NORTHERN ALLIES.

The Charleston, S. C. Courier, in speaking of the fall of Atlanta, indulges in the following instructive reflections relative to the connection between Southern reverses and Northern politics:—

" Our success in battle insures the success of Mc Clellan. Our failure will inevitably lead to his defeat. It is the victories that have crowned our arms since this year began, that have given existence, strength and harmony to that organization which has arand harmony to that organization which has arrayed itself with firm, defiant front against the des-That heavy reverse occurs at the infancy of that

organization. It has now been but started in its career. It has not had time to mature its plans, and to develop and augment its actual strength. harmonious and powerful, engages in the contest with the party in power under many and grave dis-advantages. Even if the campaign under Grant and Sherman come to grief before the end of the present month, it is extremely doubtful whether Lincoln, \* \* will not defeat his rival, and replace himself in the Presidential Chair. It is highly probable he will be able to retain the power he nov wields, even in case we are altogether victorious; there is no ground for the hope that the opposition

will succeed if our armies are visited with defeat.

Contemplating the fall of Atlanta from this point of view, we are obliged to consider it a disaster of

What do the Union and War Democrats who still cling to McClellan, think of this? "OUR SUC-CESS in battle," says this rebel, "INSURES THE SUCCESS OF McClellan." Do you desire to work in such company?

By way of comment on Sheridan's splendid victory, the following from The Richmond Examiner of July 30 will do to print again:—

"It is singular to remark that these States hav not only a profound interest in that foreign election (though without votes to influence it), but are exercising a most controlling power in deciding it.
They also are fighting in the Yankee Presidential aign, after their own manner. If Grant is ening and Appomattox, while Sherman is log-rolling out Atlanta; on the other hand we re gard Gen. Lee as an arrant pipe-layer for the Democratic Convention at Chicago, and Gen. Early, it is said, has gone over to stump the States of Marylan and Pennsylvania for the Peace party."

Early, however, seems to have had a pressing en-

#### ANOTHER CURIOUS INSTANCE OF FORGET-FIII.NESS

Some of General McClellan's supporters have as poor memories as their candidate. For instance, the Journal of Commerce this morning prints a long string of quotations from speeches made so long ago as 1850 and 1856—before the war—by Wendell Phillips, Garrison, John P. Hale, Wm. H. Seward, and others of similar political opinions, and it does this to prove that these men are disunionists. Now, ral in this case apparently "does not r" that the men it thus villifies and misrepresents, whatever they may have said in other years, have been, to a man, faithful to the Union and loyal to the flag during the present struggle. Not one of them took service under the slaveholding Union was attacked, that whatever words be might have spoken in the heat of debate, or in the excite-ment of political dispute, his heart was loyal and

This the Journal does not remember; and it is This the Journal does not remember; and it is a painful thing to find such a treacherous memory, for we fear it will lead the Journal to still greater and more dangerous vagaries. "The speeches, writings and acts of these men," it says, "all form one black history of enmity to the Union." According to this we shall next see the Journal parade the Union speeches of Jefferson Davis, Breckinridge, John Bell, Stephens, and other rebel leaders, 1850 and ubsequent years before the war, to prove that the uent years before the war, to prove that these are now true Union men. It will find such a subsequent years before the war, to prove that these rebels are now true Union men. It will find such a collection easy to make. Mr. Davis, for instance, in 1858, made a summer journey through New England, and in his speeches at Portland, Augusta and other eastern cities he made repeated and most solemn protestations of his devotion to the Union. At Portland he said, after a long eulogy of the glory

"If, at some future time, when I am mingled with the dust, and the arm of my infant son has been nerved for deeds of manhood, the storm of war should burst upon your city, I feel that, relying upon his inheriting the instinct of his ancestors and mine, I may pledge him in that perilous hour to stand by your side in the defence of your hearthstones, and in maintaining the honor of a flag whose constellation, though torn and smoked in many a battle, by sea and land, has never been stained with dishonor, and will, I trust, forever fly as free as the breeze which unfolds it." " If, at some future time, when I am mingled with

The Journal ought to republish this Portland speech as a proof that Jeff. Davis is a firm and devoted friend and defender of the Union. Perhaps the McClellan managers might even circulate it as a campaign document, and advertise it as "The powerful speech of that well-known southern Unionist, Jeff. Davis."—N. Y. Evening Post.

#### SUBMISSION CREED.

The coming election wakes the politicians to new life. During the interim between the struggle for power, politicians become amazingly stupid, but every new effort to attain or retain power them to wit as well as wisdom, and in an elect ing campaign a joke is often better appreciated than an argument. The following is a good specimen of the current literature:—

We believe that Cotton is king, and that Jefferson

Davis is its only lawful vicegerent.

We believe that chivalry is a divine institution We believe that chivalry is a divine institution made manifest in the middle ages, and perfected at the present time by the laudable custom of flogging women, of starving prisoners, and of hanging citizens who defend the Union.

We believe that Abraham Lincoln fired the first gun at Charleston, and slaughtered unoffending citizens in the streets of Politices and that therefore

as in the streets of Baltimore, and that therefore alone is accountable for the horrors and miseries of this unjust, devastating and calamitous war. We believe that the right of secession is inherent by nature in every State and township of the Union,

and affords the only remedy to dissatisfied parties against unlawful attempts of government for the ag-grandizement, improvement, preservation, or pros-We believe that the Constitution is an instrument

having two sides intended for different sections of the country, a north side which prohibits the election of a president and vice president from the same section, and a south side which provides for and justifies treason, theft and rebellion.

We believe that an armistice of a few months is

at this time highly necessary to our afflicted Southern

brethren, to enable them to recover their needful

fortify their last ditch, and to establish commercial relations with European powers.

We believe that a convention of the people of all
the States might produce results highly beneficial to
the South, if managed in Southern style, with the wholesome controlling presence of bullies, bludgeons

and bowie knives.

We believe that political wisdom consists in promoting the greatest good of the smallest number, and that, therefore, all schemes for educating the "poor trash," and thereby giving them notions of equal sights, is in the highest degree detrimental and dangerous to subordination on the one side, and safety on the other.

We believe that when a great and patriotic confederacy have proved their just hatred to their govern-ment, by bringing to the altar their last man and their last dollar, and are moreover solemnly prepared to see themselves in proper time exterminated, sense of respectful justice demands that we should assume their confederate debt as the smallest compensation which we can make them for three or four ears of devastation by fire, sword, famine, and mis-ry. And on these terms, together with indemnit for the past and security for the future, we might perhaps hope to obtain remission for the wanton in-juries inflicted on them during the four years of the present successful administra

### PROFESSOR NEWMAN'S REPLY.

To the Editor of the English Leader.

DEAR SIR,—I am obliged to you for sending me copy of Mr. Garrison's reply to my letter, which a copy of Mr. Garrison's reply to my letter, which I had not before seen. It puts me into a grave dif-ficulty: for I do not desire any personal controversy with one whom I so much respect; yet unless I disthose which an Anti-Slavery man sho more honest he is, the worse for that cause. He has been brave enough to veto the Congress in his ten-derness for slaveholding rebels. An eloquent gen-tleman from America defended to me the painful ad-vective? dress made by Mr. Lincoln to the colored m he propounded his scheme for colonizing them, by saying that the President was only intending to throw dust into the eyes of the Kentucky slaveholders. I was shocked by that address, and ill-accepted the excuse; but when his Emancipation Proclama-tion came, I thought be had turned over a new leaf. In a great national convulsion, all is well that ends but it is now too manifest that Mr. Lincoln has a mean prejudice against color; and his public declaration that he greatly prefers gradual to sudden emancipation is no abstract preference, but is one which, in spite of his Emancipation Proclamation he is bent upon making a reality, by introducing seridom in place of slavery. Mr. Garrison totally misinterprets what I said was "a terrible truth," although I wrote so explicitly as to think it impossible. The dry fact, stated without a particle of color, is, that the President conferred freedom on the slaves of the States still in revolt, over whom he had no power; and refused to bestow freedom on the slaves of Tennessee and Louisiana, (after those States had revolted and had been subdued.) over whom he had no power; and refused to bestow not Summer's interpretation, nor Butler's, nor Andrew's. I do not say that Mr. Lincoln is dishonest, drew's. I do not say that Mr. Lincoln is dishonest, as Mr. Garrison strangely supposes (and if I did think him dishonest, to impute publicly what I could not prove would be truly absurd and highly blameanot prove would be truly absurd and highly blamea-ble): but I see his interpretation of the Constitution is such as to give vast advantage and vitality to the slave system; and from this I feel grave alarm for

Mr. Garrison simply repeats the statement against which I remonstrated as clearly inaccurate, that the President emancipated more than three million slaves by his word; and still winks at the fact that he graby his word; and still winks at the fact that he gra-tuitously sustains slavery in Tennessee, and did not abolish it on the Mississippi. He erroneously sup-poses that I regard the President to wield autocratic powers. It is not for me to define what are his powers; but as far as I have a right to have an op ers; but as far as I have a right to have an opinion, it is, that Mr. Lincoln has exceeded his powers in his new and dangerous Louisiana Constitution. Native Americans must look to such matters. I look only to great moral interests. Undoubtedly I do expect that if he is to have any honor from us, he shall treat the colored race as his "fellow-citizens," and shall recognize in them, wherever he has legal power, the same rights which any ordinary European, any English Tory nobleman, would recognize. It is notorious that English generals regarded the revolt of the American colonists as a forfeiture of their right to American colonists as a forfeiture of their right to have their local laws respected; and therefore, as a thing of course, saw in their slaves only men and not property. Mr. Lincoln insists, to this day, on seeing the slaves of Tennessee as "property;" and I cannot make Mr. Garrison understand that I am shocked to find him not to rescot this I to in the law of the slaves of the ed to find him not to resent this. It is a simple facand not an imputation on my part, or an "unmerited sarcasm," that Mr. Lincoln does not regard the trea son of the rebels to have forfeited their constitution al rights over their slaves; but does regard pres-ent and galling danger, and that alone, to justify his emancipation; and after nominally emancipating, he does his best for his worst) to hinder the emancipa-tion from his worst) to hinder the emancipation from being sudden ; i. e., to keep the colored rac in serfdom

in serfdom.

I carnestly trust that the Congress will overrule this. If it does not, I have a mournful certainty that long and chronic miseries will convulse the Union, and will endanger the safety of what seems to have been won. European intervention will follow any renewal of war. This, also, Mr. Garrison passes over, as if I had not said it. He once more

and prosperity, the wisdom and necessity of the blows a trumpet note, ascribing to Mr. Lincoln not only his own merits, which are great, but things for which he has no merit; and shuts his eyes to the pos-sibility that this frightful scheme of serfdom may yet

ruin everything.

I saw in another paper an extract from Mr. Garrison, which I do not see in this letter, where he pleads the non-enfranchisement of English peasants as justifying Mr. Lincoln in refusing to allow political suffrage to the colored race of Louisiana. Besides all the other cardinal diversities of the cases, this overlooks that Mr. Lincoln has volunteered to this overlooks that Mr. Lincoin has volunteered to put the colored race there beyond the protection of Congress, and has put them back into the local pow-er of the white men who had already cruelly oppress-ed them; who also revolted in order to continue that oppression; white men who had broken the treaty with France by which the rights of the colored free-men in Louisians, were secreted. Surply over men in Louisiana were secured. Surely, even Mr. Lincoln's duty to France is here something.

I fear to touch on Mr. Garrison's very ungenerous and needless allusions to Mr. Conway, lest I say too I am, sincerely yours, F. W. NEWMAN.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1864.

The Biberator.

### PROFESSOR NEWMAN'S REPLY.

In another column we print the reply of Professi Newman, of England, to the criticisms we made upon a letter he addressed to us some time since, verely condemnatory of the course pursued by Pre ident Lincoln on the slavery and negro question We regret to learn from it that the two numbers of the Liberator (of July 15th and 22d,) containing our rejoinder, failed to reach him, from some cause or other, until put into his hands by the Editor of the English Leader. Of course, this explains his long silence. From the tone of his reply, however, we are led to believe that, at the time of writing it, he had not read that portion of our replication contained in the Liberator of July 22d. It shall be carefully forwarded to him for his perusal.

We are sorry to perceive what appears to us a forgood done by Mr. Lincoln as possible, and to magnify and aggravate a few incidental evils and wrong still to be removed, before full justice is done to our colored population. If he means to be just, why does he not analyze the awful state of the country when Mr. Lincoln took his inaugural oath to be true to the Constitution; then see how entirely helpless for the time being, was the Government, in regard to its naval and military power, and its financial means. though the perfidy of the Southern traitors in the cabinet of James Buchanan; then remember howup to the hour of the rebellion itself-the pro-slavery spirit was everywhere at the North roused to mob cratic violence to gag freedom of discussion and dis perse anti-slavery gatherings-even rendering it ex remely perilous for Wendell Phillips to speak in pposition to slavery at the Music Hall, on Sundays, in Boston; then consider that, long after the rebellio broke cut, it was not deemed by the great body of the loyal people at the North so formidable as to warrant governmental interference for the abolition of slaver in rebeldom, even as a military necessity; then reflect now insignificant the radical abolitionists were, numerically speaking, and how little aid they could give directly to Mr. Lincoln; then understand the nature of the oath taken by the President, the limitations of the power assigned to him by the Constitution, and his solemn duty honestly to discharge the duties de volving upon him within the purview of his official tions of others, but as he apprehended them; ther bear in mind the existence (to quote the language of Professor Newman in his first letter) of a "ruinous ational insanity, prejudice against color," infecting and controlling the great mass of the Northern peo-ple; then look at the anomalous condition of the great Northern army, composed mainly of those who had for many a year done what they could to crush the anti-slavery movement, and to conciliate the ever own his extraordinary misinterpretations of what I have written, I fear it will be supposed that I acquisesce in them. My letter was not written for this side of the Atlantic, but for the Anti-Slavery and Royaldian ports of the I line who seems to make the description of freedom and equality for the Royaldian ports of the I line who seems to make the description of freedom and equality for the side of the Atlantic, but for the Anti-Stavery and Republican party of the Union, who seem to me in danger of grave mistake in supposing Mr. Lincoln's honesty to be a vast advantage, and almost a security that things will come right. I am as much continued of his honesty, I believe, as Mr. Garrison can be and I distinctly say when his principles are not cordant elements to contend with could have done better, and give him words of commendation and cheer, instead of severe denunciation and biting in-

We contend that in no other way can a fair or statesmanlike view of Mr. Lincoln's course be taken. Possibly he might have done more and gone further if he had had greater resolution and larger foresight: that is an open question, and opinions are not facts. Possibly he could not have gone one hair's breadth beyond the point he has reached by a slow and painful process, without inciting civil war at the North, and overturning the government: God only knows. All speculation of this kind is idle: the past cannot be recalled. This we do know: that his Emancipation Proclamation of January 1, 1863, liberated more than three fourths of the entire slave population; that since that period, emancipation has followed in Maryland, Western Virginia, Missouri, and the District of Columbia and is being rapidly consummated in Kentucky and Tennessee, thus terminating the holding of property in man everywhere under the American flag; that all the vast Territories have been consecrated to freedom and free labor; that all Fugitive Slave Laws ower. Nothing hindered him in the latter case but have been repealed, so that slave hunting is at an end in all the free States; that no rebel State can be admitted to the Union, except on the basis of complete emancipation; that national justice (refused under every other administration) has been done to the republics of Hayti and Liberia, by the full recognition of their independence; that an equitable treaty has pression of the foreign slave trade, through right of search; that a large portion of the army is made up of those, who, until now, have been prohibited bearing arms, and refused enrolment in the militia of every State in the Union; that tens of thousands of bondmen have obtained their freedom in Maryland, Ker tucky, Missouri and Louisiana, together with their wives and children, by their enlistment as soldiers,a law of Congress decreeing that no slave shall recognized as fighting under the American flag; that free pegro schools are following wherever the army penetrates, and multitudes of young and old, who, under the old slave system, were prohibited learning th alphabet, are now rapidly acquiring that knowledge which is power, and which makes slavery and serfdom alike impracticable; and that on numerous pla tations free labor is "in the full tide of successful experiment." These are cheering, inspiring, undeniate significance.-facts which will bear rebearsing a tho sand times over, with joy and exultation,—facts whi disprove every allegation or insinuation as to the proslavery spirit or tendency of Mr. Lincoln's admini all the pro-slavery elements in the land furiously t conspire for the defeat of Mr. Lincoln at the approaching presidential election, so that either the old state of things may be restored, with fresh concessions to the Slave Power, or the independence of the Southern Confederacy secured ?

Professor Newman complains that we have give extraordinary misinterpretations" of his language oncerning Mr. Lincoln. We do not see in what par-He says-" I am as much convinced of [Mr. L's | honesty, I believe, as Mr. Garrison can be"; yet he brings against him such charges as fairly in ply that, after all, he regards Mr. Lincoln as no better than a heartless trickster, animated by a pro-slavery purpose, who gives "a Southern interpretation to the stitution" with the hope of conciliating the rebels, and who, at best, only emancipates slaves where he has no power to do so, and keeps them in bondage where he might free them! He avers that this 'honest" President has "forced Northern soldiers o become the vile instruments of the slaveholder which they disdained to be in their native States' that to brand his Emancipation Proclamation as "a vil-lanous hypocrisy," however envenomed the phrase, slander at all, but a terrible truth" (!)that his course has been marked by "a combination of baseness and folly"—that "he seems to believe that he has sworn to support slavery for the rebels" (!) -that he "excludes morality from his Presidential duties"-that he "dares not include the moralities of his heart, through conscientious tremors at the guilt of violating the wicked laws of conquered rebels" (!) tion, and IV. The Low Church Solution, Palæologian.

-that "he has been brave enough to veto the Con- V. The First Broad Church Solution, and VI. The gress in his tenderness for slaveholding rebels " (!)that "he has a mean prejudice against color" he regards present and galling danger, and that "he regards present and gailing danger, and that alone, to justify his emancipation"—that "after nominally emancipating, he does his best (or his worst) to keep the colored race in serfdom"—that "his frightful scheme of serfdom may yet ruin everything"—

&c. " Honest Iago!" Not such is our estimation of the "honesty" of Abraham Lincoln. We believe such accusations as these amount to positive dishonesty and intentional inhumanity in their implication; and we are quite sure that they are not based upon a fair, considerate, comprehensive view of our national situation, and the terrible paradoxes and complications arising out of the

that "he has volunteered to put the colored race in

As a gratifying offset to the querulous bu reli-meant letter of Professor Newman, we present the following unexpected but commendatory letter from Thomas Hughes, who modestly thinks that we have probably scarcely ever heard his name," bu whose public-spirited interest in the laboring calases as one of the founders of the Working Men's Co lege in London, and whose distinguished literary efforts as the author of "Tom Brown's School Days," Tom Brown at College," &c., have made his name familiar in every part of our country. We thank him for his encouraging words, and for his testimony in regard to the feelings of "the great majority of Engishmen" as to the course pursued by Mr. Lincoln.

8 OLD SQUARE, LINCOLN'S INN, )

My DEAR SIR: I cannot resist writing you a line hough you have probably scarcely ever heard my name, to say how right and wise I and many other Englishmen think the course you have taken upon the question of supporting Mr. Lincoln for reelection I was much pained by Professor Newman's letter to you; still more by the line which many of the leading American Abolitionists have taken upon the question and by the tone they have thought fit to adopt as to yourself. I think I may safely say that the great ma ority of Englishmen, who have really taken the trou to study the question, agree with me in thinking that Mr. Lincoln has proved himself thoroughly honest and trustworthy in the fearfully difficult and trying position in which your nation have placed him, and that these qualities far more than outweigh his faults, which have been only such as arise from caution and

distrust of himself. It would be impertinent in me to add any opinion of my own as to your great revolution. My excuse for writing at all is, that I have taken the deepest inter est for many years in American politics, and especially in the noble stand which you and others have made against slavery in the United States; and I could not remain silent when some of the ablest and best of your own friends are turning against you for conduct which seems to me most wise, and consistent with all you have said and written for the last thirty years.

Whatever other issue your tremendous struggle make an end of slavery on your continent; and that end will have been cheaply purchased, even if the in advance; single copies one dollar each. Union should perish

Believe me with all good wishes for your own and Most truly yours, THOS. HUGHES. your country's future,

### WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Esq.

In this connexion, we publish with pleasure Hereafter. 5. Mrs. Gisborne's Way. 6. October. 7. the following statement from a recent number of the London Morning Star :-

"The next Parliament will not be honored with The next Parliament will not be honored with the presence of Mr. Thomas Hughes as one of its members. The genial author of 'Tom Brown's Schooldays' was solicited to stand for Finsbury at the next election, and consented, but having discovered that the honor would probably cost him about a thousand pounds, he has written a letter, in which, with characteristic straight-forwardness, he says that he could not afford to spend such a sum, and that if he could, it would not be consistent with his principles. he could not afford to spend such a sum, it would not be consistent with his prince could, it would not be consistent with his prince of spend it in such a manner. This is, perhaps to be recretted, as authors seldom cut me to spend it in such a manner. Amair, per much to be regretted, as authors seldom cu a figure in Parliament. There is, to be sure he is the exception. Mr. a figure in Parliament. There is, to be sure, Sir Bulwer Lytton; but he is the exception. Mr. Haiburton, of "Sam Slick" fame, makes a poor show in the House. Mr. Dickens has steadily refused all offers to be put in nomination, and Mr. Thackeray's best friends were not sorry when he was unsuccessful at Oxford. If, however, Mr. Thomas Hughes wants a constituency, he would not have much trouble in finding one which would elect him at much less cost; as he is no mere theorist, but a practical and tried friend of the working classes."

We have also the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of a private letter from Miss HARRIET MAR-TINEAU, which corresponds in sentiment to that of Mr. HUGHES. As the steadfast, unwearied and invaluable advocate of the Anti-Slavery cause in America for the last thirty years,-never losing sight of it for an hour, and thoroughly posted as to all that relates to its rise and progress,-her testimony at this time is of special value. She says :-

" If there was any way in which I could publicly express my own views, I should be very glad to bear my ony to what seems to me our entire agreement on the question of Mr. Lincoln's characther, deserts and claim to re-election; and to express my hearty admiration of the magnanimity of your conduct as well as of the justness and clearness of your views in the conics 87 five 316 ten conics 80 teams and clearness of your views in the conics 87 five 316 ten conics 800 teams and clearness of your views in the conics 870 teams and clearness of your views and clearness of your views and your vi most critical hour of the history of your Republic. All who know me here know what I think; and if it could be of any use (which I hardly suppose) its being understood on your side of the water, I should be glad that it was known."

Referring to a conversation between herself ar

"Professor Cairnes and I were anxious each to know what the other thought of Mr. Lincoln, and of your course; and it was pleasant to find how entirely Speaking of the prevalent opinion in England, re-

garding the "Abolitionists" of America, she says :and taken leave of with congratulations, on the nobleness first, and next on the success, of their work."

tion, and our respect for the patriotism and wisdom of versal Language: Its Character and Relation to other those abolitionists who are forbearing with his human frailties, for the sake of the national welfare. She speaks of John Stuart Mill, Professor Cairr

and W. E. Forster, M. P., as men whose opinions have "great weight" with the public of Great Britain; and of Professor Dr. Goldwin Smith, (at present in this country,) as "another real power."

Alluding to the recent personal attacks upon us, she says:-"Your reputation is in no danger, and never will be."

#### NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BROKEN LIGHTS: An Inquiry into the Present Condition and Future Prospects of Religious Faith. By Frances Power Cobbe. Boston: J. E. Tilton & Co.

As in her very remarkable work on " Intuitive Morals," so in this dissertation, Miss Cobb evinces uncommon ability as a writer and thinker on questions of a profound and recondite nature. Her style of writ-ing is singularly devoid of any feminine characteristic, and is equally lucid and vigorous. The contents of Part . I. The Present Condition of Religious Faith.

Chapter I. The Great Problem. II. The Solution of the Problem, Historical and Rational, Palseologian and Neologian. Historica!-III. The High Church Solu-Second Broad Church, Solution, Neologian. VII. The Solutions of the Parties outside of the Church. Appendix I. Bishop Colenso on the Pentateuch. II. Ernest Renan's "Vie de Jesus."

Part II. The Future Prospects of Religious Faith. Chapter VIII. The Rationalist Solution of the Prob-lem. IX. The Faith of the Future. X. Theoretic Theism. XI. Practical Theism.

Louisiana beyond the protection of Congress, and has put them back into the local power of the white men Of course, a disquisition of this kind must unavoid-ably disturb, more or less, the preconceived opinions who had already cruelly oppressed them "-&c., &c., or sectarian prejudices of the readers thereof; yet none can justly take exception either to its spirit or language-the spirit being truly catholic and reverent. and the language unexceptionable on the score of can-dor and taste. It is a work that challenges and deserves a serious, thoughtful perusal, and a charitable reception by all who claim to be honestly seeking to know the truth, and desire to be sustained by an enlightened religious faith.

New Music. Oliver Ditson & Co., 277 Washingon Street, has just published a collection of popular patriotic airs, entitled the "TRUMPET OF FREEDOM among them Battle Hymn of the Republic, Do they Pray for Me at Home, Maryland, my Maryland, Garbaldi Hymn, Rally round the Flag, Glory, Hallelniah, Vive la America, Mother, when the War is over. American Marseillaise, The Negro Boatman's Song, (words by Whittier,) Keep this Bible near your Heart, The Volunteer's Wife-&c., &c. Also a piece entitled "Liberty's Call: or. Hurrah for Abe and

"Freemen, rouse in strength divin And shout for Abe and Andy; Bright the stars of freedom shine, Hurrah for Abe and Andy! In serried rank, triumphant host, Freemen, onward to your post! Let proud Columbia be your boast-Hurrah for Abe and Andy! Love shall here her altars build-

Sublimest art proud structure In praise of Abe and Andy res build In praise of Abe and Andy.
Order and law triumphant reign;
No binding yoke, no galling chain;
Return the golden age again,
And blest be Abe and Andy!"

THE CHRISTIAN EXAMINER, for September, con tains the following papers:-I. Antisuper in the Pulpit. II. Carolina Colorado. III. American Art and Artists. IV. The Bible and Slavery. V. The Religious Lesson of Religious Controversy. VI. The Two Carlyles, or Carlyle Past and Present. VIII. The Brothers Grimm. VIII. American Expotions of Neutrality. IX. Review of Current Literature. New Publications received.

The two particularly noticeable articles in this num er are those on "Antisupernaturalism in the Pulpit," by Rev. Dr. Hedge, and "The Two Carlyles," by D. A. Wasson. The reputation of this Quarterly, for ability and interest, is well sustained.

Owing to the greatly increased cost of publication, the proprietors of the Examiner announce that they are compelled to diminish somewhat the size of the present and the November numbers, and also to raise the terms of subscription. With the commencement may have, it seems clear that God will, through it, of a new volume, in January next, the subscription

> HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE for Octobe offers the following table of contents:-1. A Tour through Arizona, by J. Ross Browne-(Illustrations.) 2. The Inner Life-(with an Illustration.) 3. Straw

> cenes in the War of 1812-XI. Privateering-(Illustrations.) 8. Dobbs's Horse. 9. A Royal Be Tiger. 10. From a Soldier's Wife. 11. Shells on Lookout Mountain. 12. The Candidate for St. Jude's. 13. A Letter. 14. The Little Monk. 15. Death and Love. 16. Our Mutual Friend. 17. How we Fight at Atlanta. 18. Northern Farmer, Old Style. 19. Monthly Record of Current Events. 20. Editor's Easy Chair and Drawer. 21. Fashions for October-

For sale by A. Williams & Co., Washington Street,

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY, for October, has been published by Ticknor & Fields, and presents a very tempting table of contents :- 1. A Night on the Water, by Col. T. W. Higginson; 2. On a Late Vendue; 3. The Ride to Camp, by G. H. Boker: 4. The True Story of Luigi, by Harriet E. Prescott; 5. Communication by D. A. Wasson : 6. House and Home Pe pers, IX, by Harriet Beecher Stowe; 7. Service, by J. T. Trowbridge; 8. Madame Recamier, her Lovers and Friends; 9. The Wellfleet Oysterman, by Henry D. Thoreau; 10. Charles Lamb's Uncollected Writings, Third paper; 11. Works and Days, by T. W. Parsons; 12. Paul Jones and Denis Duval, by Felix Carter; 13. The Future Summer; Democracy and the Secession War; 14. Reviews and Literary No-

In the next number, Col. Higginson will begin eries of papers describing the traits and adventures of his pioneer colored regiment, the 1st South Caro-lina, under the title of "Leaves from an Officer's

The pressure of the times has compelled a change in the terms of subscription, which will hereafter b copies, \$7; five, \$16; ten copies, \$30; twenty-one copies, \$60. THE CONTINENTAL MONTHLY, for October, is re-

seived. Contents: 1. Some Uses of a Civil War. By Hugh Miller Thompson. 2. Proverbs. By E. B. C. 3. The Undivine Comedy. A Polish Drama. Part Referring to a conversation between nersell and Professor Cairnes, in relation to the course pursued II. By Count Sigismund Krasinski. Translated by Martha Walker Cook. 4. The North Carolina Conscript. By Isabella McFarlane. 5. Does the Moon Revolve on its Axis? By Charles E. Townsend. 6. Lunar Characteristics. By Charles E. Townsend. 7 A Giance at Prussian Politics. Part II. By Charles M. Mead. 8. "Ye Know Not What Ye Ask." By Fanny L. Glenfield. 9. Coming up at Shiloh. "I believe that they are revered as having brought about the national repentance and amendment; and that they are merged in the nation, in people's view, that they are merged in the nation, in people's view, the word of the nation of the na Enone. Chapter XIII. 11. Aphorisms. By Rev. Sikes. 16. A Great Social Problem. By G. U. 17. Our Great America. By January Searle. 18. Long-\* \* \* "We judge it best to avow, on all rening. From Schlegel. 19. The Lesson of the Hou sonable occasions, our wish for Mr. Lincoln's re-elec- By Edward Sprague Rand. 20. The Scientific Uni-Languages. Article I. The Origin of Speech. Edward B. Freeland. 21. Flower Odors. 22. Locomotion. By David M. Balfour. 28. Literary Notices.

Single copies, \$3,00 a year, in advance. Postage paid by the Publisher. All communications whether MSS. or on business, should be addressed to John F. Trow, Publisher, 40 Greene Street, New York. This magazine is always characterised by literary ability, and political and scientific talent.

## SEPTEMBER 30

LETTERS FROM NEW YORK, NO. XVII NEW YORK, Sept. 22, 1864 To the Editor of the Liberator ;

Gen. McClellan has not refused to stand for the Presidency, nor on the other hand has he tendend his sword to his Commander-in-chief, whose final has been compared to hand for the commander-in-chief, whose final has been commander-in-chief. professes himself to be. We must not look, however professes numeri to be.

for nice ideas of honor in one whose double-to-pe for nice ideas of nonor in one whose double-correct words now clamor feebly for war, now his for pear and surrender. The letter of acceptance attributed and surrender. The react of acceptance authored to him is a wily document, but it is difficult to delimine who was its author—whether, in effect, McOg mine who was its author—whether, in enect, McCollan is a knave or a tool. That he is thoroughly usan 18 a know on either supposition. I leave it h the Daily News-consistently infernal to the latto its sympathizing mates the Catholic organs of the metropolis, to decide upon the meaning of the winances of the Chicago nomination. They with interances of the Unicago nomination. They with inte-part disavowal, and the rest of the Peace party via exultant adhesion, may pronounce the color of his exultant auncesion, have produced at in the course at in the rhetoric war-crimson and not milky-white,—no age ter. The people know that he courts and will receive the votes of those whose views are embodied in the the votes of those whose sies are embodied in the Chicago platform; that he offers no protest against is ing linked with an unequivocal Copperheat like Proing tinked with the lacks the ghost of a chance of election, except from the connivance and united apport of the most unscrupulous, desperate, training port of the most unbounding, desperant, transcrons portion of the community. The poor expedient of a personal platform, independent of the solemn declartions of his party, cannot rescue McClellan from the infamy attaching to them. Sinbad might as well have endeavored to deny to an unprejudiced ab server, that he was troubled with an Old Man agon his shoulders, as this political General ignore his pack-load of Wood and Seymour and Vallandighan. With his own confession of subserviency to slavery-with his avowed disposition to receive any rebelious State desiring to return to the Union, with a complete retoration to place and power, with no punis its crime and no guarantee for its fidelity hereaften what is the froth about maintaining the Union by force of arms if must be, but the concealment of the eactionary undertow which would sweep us back ander slave rule in thirty days from the 4th of March next? Better, because more honest, less dangerous because more open, the naked devil which denomin toto the arming of the North; for either we have been wrong from the beginning, or we were never more justified than we are at this moment. What was predicated of Hercules, that you might

know him by his foot, is equally to be held of his Sp tanic Majesty, whose prime minister, you are vel aware, in the Empire State, is Horatio Seymour, Gar ernor. I had the misfortune, a week ago this day, to take passage down the North River in company vi the dregs of that political gathering in Albany which enominated Seymour by acclamation, and swallow ed separately, like bane and antidote, the Chicar plat form and George B. McClellan. I have no right to complain that these office famished delegates to vercrowded the boat as to leave neither state-ron nor berth for many decent folk, but I fancy that fer even of the couched were altogether undisturbed in their slumbers by the noisy crew outside, who a suredly penetrated every one of the half-dozen co ners where I essayed to forget myself and them. could do neither; at least, if I was tempted to forge nyself, it was when indignation possessed me for the anguage I was forced to hear from lips which droud with whiskey and McClellan. Then I wished th f there were any upright, well-meaning, but oblis eated man whose present intent is to vote as Chicago directed, he might be with me in that cabin, and lists to the profane and drunken talk, the immoral revel ions (in vino veritas) of party management and party aims, the blood-thirsty imaginings, the brutal threats in short, the manifestations of such a dearth of principal ple and human feeling as would disgrace a semi-bar barian, on the part of these midnight disturbers of the peace. I esteemed myself in a measure compensate for my sleeplessness by the knowledge thus unvil lingly acquired, though in truth, if one allowed him self to reflect on the existence and activity of the ruffians, his general repose would hardly be improved The men whom I encountered were not exceptions members of the Copperhead Peace Democracy : they were types. They came from crowning with fresh laurels an accomplice if not a principal instigator of the riots of last year, -he in turn with the dut of travel yet upon him from his pilgrimage to the shrise of slavery. Rum, cowardice and treason constitute one extreme a Major-General on th Seymour is the middle term.

Perhaps the war has hardly afforded a more con ous illustration of the changed posture of men and parties than is to be seen in the Democratic motives now everywhere displayed. "Free Speech! Free Press ! A Free Bailot or Free Fight! Personal Liber ty! " From whose mouths issue these familiar battlecries? From those who scoffed at their legitimate nuthors as "freedom-shrickers," scarce a decade since. FREE PRESS! out of the gloomy hollow of the past there comes an echo-" Lovejoy!" FREE SPERCE Lo, Sumner scarred and gory! FREE BALLOT What a wail from Kansas! And when she fought for suffrage, and met fraud in arms with arms, how was the FREE FIGHT relished then by the virtuous defenders of a pure democracy now! What terms too strong to denounce it-murder, arson, rebellion? What haste too great to suppress it with all the strength of the Government? Good friends, the wen who won in that free fight with slavery and the offcial power of the nation are not to be intimidated to day by the howls of a faction in the last stages of death. And as for PERSONAL LIBERTY-SPCE statute, no doubt-what capital for Democratic outcry, what justification for Southern encreached and rebellion, has not sprung out of the Personal Lin. erty laws are struggled so long to enact in every Free State of the Union! "Strike a woman, will you! said the Amazon who floored a policeman only to be herself laid prostrate immediately. Such is the picure of a party which, a pitiless bully in the plenitude of its strength, whines like a cur in the imp

#### A FREE BALLOT OR A FREE FIGHT "-- ITS FULL IMPORT. LIVONIA, (Michigan,) Sept. 17, 1864

WM. LLOYD GARRISON:

MY FRIEND-I fear this battle-cry of the Density of the Densi cratic party is but little understood or appreciated.

I heard and read the speeches of the Democratic Cor. vention in Chicago, while that Convention was in progress of forming its platform and selecting in and date. Most of those speeches made by the Pronent actors in that stupendous gathering to "gire all and comfort" to those who, by plunder and market. are seeking to destroy the Republic of Freedom, and erect on its ruins a Slave Empire, in the staple of trade is the fodies and souls of sea and women, I have just read, and "a free latter or a free fight" is a prominent thought in them a As explained by themselves it means, "Id al who wish to vote, or we will have a free fight." No mister who he is, or where from, his vote must and sha be received, if he role the Democratic ticket, or second riot, of plunder and murder will be enacted around the ballot-box. Voters are to be imported from the Rebel States, from Canada and from Europe, to delete Lincoln and elect McClellan; and it is compated the over one hundred thousand of those traitors and aless are, or are to be in Indiana, Illinois and Iowa alos, to give a majority in those States in favor of subje gating the North to slavery and slave institutions, to give ascendency to the Slave Power over the Balin and continent. The cities and towns on the borden of Canada and Rebeldom are to receive large and sions of voters, who, the Democratic party says, the be allowed to vote, or " a free fight will ensue it was said, as a common saying in Chicago, and the attendants on the Democratic Convention, the August Belmont, the agent and partner of the banking

ich is the me he watchworn hird resolution raitors distinct srms and bloomed aliens from cy has its a emocratic pa ting who sh dellan, thoug anada, or a h land of wh What is this ar of slavery ed and mi arty, as a na inciple of den HE BULE OF party been w nitest in th on of Mr. Lat rty was defe

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only regret that Editor Libera (formerly Jeffe evening in our attentive listene of his lecture b nod service

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ouris and will receive are embodied in the no protest against be-copperhead like Pen-thost of a chance of time and united sup-desperate. Praison desperate, traitorous poor expedient of a the solemn declara-McClellan from the abad might as well an unprejudiced ob-th an Old Man upon peral ignore his pack-Vallandigham. With ncy to slavery-with any rebellious State with a complete res-h no punishment for a fidelity hereafter e concealment of the ould sweep us back oin the 4th of March lest, less dangerous, vil which denounces ; for either we have g, or we were never

a moment.

ales, that you might to be held of his Sa-inister, you are well oratio Seymour, Gov. reek ago this day, to ver in company with ing in Albany which nation, and swallowntidote, the Chicago an. I have no righ mished delegates so e neither state-room but I fancy that few ther undisturbed in ew outside, who as-of the half-dozen cormyself and them. I as tempted to forget possessed me for the m lips which drooled Then I wished that meaning, but obfus s to vote as Chicago that cabin, and lister the immoral revelanagement and party h a dearth of princi-lisgrace a semi-barght disturbers of the easure compensated wledge thus unwilif one allowed himnd activity of these hardly be improved. were not exceptional e Democracy : the crowning with fresh rincipal instigator of rn with the dust of

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Democratic mottoes Free Speech! Free

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FREE SPEECE!
FREE BALLOT! d when she fought reas with arms, how een by the virtuous now? What terms er, arson, rebellion?
ess it with all the
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clavery and the offio be intimidated toin the last stages of BERTY—secured by for Democratic outnern encroachments of the Personal Lib. enact in every Free roman, will you?" . Such is the pically in the plenitude in the impotence o EE FIGHT "--ITS

,) Sept. 17, 1864.

e-cry of the Demoood or appreciated, he Democratic Convention was in pro. selecting its candi nade by the promithering to "give aid blunder and murder, public of Freedom, Empire, in which and souls of men and souls of and and "a free ballot hought in them sil. neans, "Let all reso free fight." No matvote must and shall ic ticket, or scenes of be enacted around imported from the m Europe, to defeat it is computed that the traitors and aliens ois and Iowa alone, in flayer of subjein favor of subju-ave institutions, and ave institutions, and were over the nation was on the borders receive large acceptic party says, shall it will ensure." And in Chicago, among ic Convention, that there of the banking

SEPTEMBER 30.

of Rothschilds, which loaned one hundred lies of dollars to the slavemongering Confederasunds pledged, if need be, to spend ten millions dollars in importing voters from Canada and Eue and the rebel States to secure, by ballot, the triand the rebellion, and the payment of the war South. Freedom to vote against free. but of the South Arecards to vote against free. and not startery is to be secured to these imported likes and traitors, by bullets and bayonets, if need be. is the meaning of "a free ballot or a free fight," which word of the Peace Democracy. In the and resolution of their platform, the Democratic or distinctly announce that they shall resist by ns and blood any interference to prevent traitors of aliess from voting in November. The Confede his its agents all over the West, arousing the has its agents an over the rees, arousing the occupantic party, and organizing and drilling them ist all interference to prevent any one from g who shall appear at the polls to vote for Mclan, though he be a known alien from Europe or gilas, mough ac a anown anea from Europe or land of whips and chains.

the land of writes and charles.
What is this civil war that now sacrifices on the that is this our first-born? Simply and solely an ed and murderous rebellion of the Democratic ned and indicated party, against the fundamental eple of democratic or republican institutions-i. e., EULE OF THE MAJORITY! Had the Democrat party been willing to submit to the majority as made party occurrence of a free ballot in the election of Mr. Lincoln this war had never existed. That nor of zar. Lincoln party was defeated by a free ballot, and Mr. Lincoln hosen by a constitutional majority; and the Demochosen by a communication of the Demo-cratic party insugarated this most bloody civil war ratic party integrated the majority to submit to the minory, in the interest of the "sum of all villany," sla-Not a widow nor an orphan had been made, not a home been desolated, nor a mother's heart riven not a nome occur desonated, or a more reference with anguish, to sustain and propagate slavery, had the Democratic party submitted, in 1860, to the decision fa free ballot in favor of freedom. And now that party, as it is expressed through its platform, its candate, its speeches and organs, openly declares, that pages, they can elect their candidate by ballots, they all involve the North in a civil war, and gain their d by plunder and murder. And all this to secure he funds invested in rebel stocks by the moneyed aristocracy of Europe, and to secure the triumph of minority over the majority-of aristocracy over

e minority over liberty.

He democracy—of slavery over liberty.

Shall the majority or the minority rule? Shall the Republic or the Confederacy die ? Shall Liberty or Savery rule the nation and continent? May God arose the people to see that this question is to be ansered at the election in November !

HENRY C. WRIGHT.

### THE ANTI-SLAVERY MOVEMENT.

SAILORS' HOME, Sept. 24, 1864.

WM LIOYD GARRISON, Esq. From the beginning of the Anti-Slavery struggle up to the present, the Abolitionists have always conaded for free speech, free thought, and a free press; in the language of Jefferson, "error of opinion nay be safely tolerated whilst truth is left free to comwith it." Great changes have taken place since of first promulgated to the American nation the new spel of liberty-viz: the immediate and uncondicipation of all the slaves under the stars of stripes. If this stiff necked nation had repented the preaching of this gospel, the world would not witnessed this terrible war. The question is ow settled beyond the shadow of a doubt, that Slary was the sole cause of the war, and not instigated so-called ravings of a handful of non-resisting tionists. This would be giving them too much redit. However much we may deplore war and its hearts, and say to this afflicted nation, "Shake not our gory locks at us, and say that we did it!"

The Abolitionists have been charged with attempt ing to encourage slave insurrections, or, in other ords, emancipating the slaves, by cutting their masten throats. On the contrary, we have counselled the slave not to do evil that good may come, but paatly wait God's deliverance. It is true, we have unselled heat resistance, and have helped thousands to get their liberty on the peaceful underground railold, now monopolized by the United States Government; it is true, we have resisted the Fugitive Slave Law, now repealed, and many things we have done to esist the Slave Power; but our weapons have always been spiritual, and not carnal. Moral power is strong-

than physical force. at enough of this. In all our labors to overthrow this gigantic, monstrous system of negro slavery, we mong ourselves have often had occasion to differ. imest differences of opinion never should alienate ffields. Perhaps the time has come for Abolitionists menter the coming Presidential Canvass, and peraps not. For my part, I differ from many of our friends; still, I am willing that every man should be fally persuaded in his own mind; or, in the language

Oh, give me the freedom to utter and teach The heartfelt conviction, in plain open speech; With Cato, and Hampden, and Chatham to stand, And plead with all boldness the weal of my land!

0b, give me the freedom to make honest search For seet and for party, for creed and for church; In set for myself in all matters divine— Nor soundings to take with another man's line!

Oh, give me the freedom to stand forth alone, And vice to expose, though the vice of the throne; Nor let me be shackled, or fettered, or fined, Whilst stringing my bow at the faults of mankind.

Oh, give me the freedom and home of the brave, where tyrants, and dungeons, and chains are unknown and Liberty's smile is the stay of the throne!

Oh, give me this freedom—then perish the gold
That miser-fools bartered for liberty sold;
I'll roam on the mountain, the broad ocean sean,
And sing the loved freedom that makes me a man!

Entertaining these views, and believing them to b he foundation upon which rest the great reforms of the world, I am surprised to find a few of the old other Liberator, deserting from its support just as victory is about to perch upon its banners. All I can do now is to pay up my subscription, which

have been doing for the last thirty-two years, and only regret that it is not in my power to do more.

SERGEANT HENRY L. STONE, Co. I., 11TH MASS. | THE BAPTISTS OF WEST NEW JERSEY AND

Vols. The friends of this gallant young soldier, who has been missing since May 12th, (says the Boston Journal) will be glad to learn that he has been heard Ste. Will son please publish the from. A letter has been received from him stating that he was taken prisoner at the battle of Spottsylvania, and at the time of writing was in good health.

Sergeant Stone, in writing just previous to the last battle he was in, and after having served three years,

Woodstown, New Jersey, Sept. 20, 1864.

Product. That Civil government, whether and it.

battle he was in, and after leaving served three years, says:—

Woodstown, New Jersey, Sept. 20, 1864.

Resolved, That Civil government, whether among Christian or Pagan nations, is an ordinance of God, intended to establish natural justice among men, and our American Government is the nearest approach to right since I am a true to my principles now as went I first enlisted, and will serve the cause just as long as I am able, if it is fifty years. I am death on Rebels, Copperheads, and the Rebellion."

The following stanzas,—originally published in the Liberator,—were repeated by this noble young soldier of freedom, with much applause, at a school exhibition, when he was but ten years of age; and the above extract from his letter shows that their patriotic sentiments have grown with his growth and strengthened with his strength:—

MY COUNTRY.

Deep anguish reigns within my breast, Dear country, for thou art not free!

A plague-spot rests upon thy crest,
The etain of Negro Slavery.

MY COUNTRY.

Deep anguish reigns within my breast,
Dear country, for thou art not free!

A plague-spot rests upon thy crest,
The stain of Negro Siavery.

Thy stripes are black, thy stars gone out, Thy freedom but a mocking jest; What are thy Senators about, With such a load of shame to rest?

What! are they sunk to coward knaves, That revel in disgrace and shame? Are we become such fallen slaves That we cannot redeem our name? Let us not sit down tame and coldly,

While there's a wrong or galling chr But up! and seek redemption boldly, And wipe out every spot and stain! Let us proclaim, ALL MEN ARE PREE, And banish sorrow, care and pain,— Abolish all of Slavery, And then our stars will shine again :—

But not till we've fulfill'd our trust, And that unto the very letter; Freed our good weapon from its rust, And with it sundered every fetter.

Then tell the world, we are a nation "That means to do the thing that's right," And occupy our proper station,
With "stars and stripes" all clear and bright.

GENERAL SHERMAN'S REPLY TO GENERAL HOOD ON THE CHARGE OF "UNGENER- God OUS CRUELTY "

The following is the reply of Gen. Sherman to Gen. Hood's charge of studied and ungenerous cruelty, which was received in Washington to-day:

To General J. R. Hood:
GENERAL-I have the honor to acknowledge the re ceipt of your letter of this date, consenting to the arrangements I had proposed to facilitate the removal south of the people of Atlanta who prefer to go in that direction. I enclose you a copy of my orders, which will, I am satisfied, accomplish my purpose persont.

You style the measure proposed unprecedented, and appeal to the dark history of the war for its parallel as an act of studied and ungenerous cruelty. It is not unprecedented, for General Johnson himself very wisely and properly removed families all the way from Dalton down, and I see no reason why Atlanta should Dalton down, and I see no reason why Atlanta should be excepted. Nor is it necessary to appeal to the dark history of war when recent and modern examples are so handy. You yourself burnt dwelling-houses along your parapet, and I have seen to-day 50 houses that you have rendered uninhabitable because they stood in the way of your forts and men.

You defended Atlanta on a line so close to the town that every cannon, shot and many musket shots from our line of investments, that overshot their mark, went into habitations of women and children.

Gen. Hardee did the same at Jonesboro', and Gen. Johnston did the same last summer at Jackson, Miss.

Johnston did the same last summer at Jackson, Miss.

I have not accused you of heartless cruelty, but
merely instance these cases of very recent occurren-I have not accused you of heartless cruelty, but merely instance these cases of very recent occurrences, and could go on and enumerate hundreds of others, and challenge any fair man to judge which of us has a heart of pity for the families of a brave people. I say it is kindness to these families of Atlanta to remove them now at once from scenes that women and children should not be exposed to, and a brave people should scorn to commit their wives and children to rude barbarians, who thus, as you say, violate the laws of war as illustrated in the pages of its dark history.

laws of war as illustrated in the pages of its dark history.

In the name of common sense, I ask you not to appeal to a just God in such a sacrilegious manner. You, who, in the midst of peace and prosperity, have plunged a nation into civil war, dark and cruel war; who dared and badgered us to battle, insulted our flag, seized our arsenals and forts, that were left in the honorable custody of peaceful servants; seized and made prisoners of war the very garrisons sent to protect your people against negroes and Indians, long before any overt act was committed by the "hateful Lincoln government;" tried to force Kentucky and Missouri into rebellion spite of themselves; falsified the vote of Louisiana; turned loose your privateers to plunder unarmed ships; expelled Union families by thousands, burnt their houses, and declared by an act of your Congress the confiscation of all debts due Northern men for goods had and received.

Talk thus to the marines, but not to me, who have seen these things, and who will this day make as much sacrifice for the peace and honor of the South as the best born 'Southerner among you.

If we must be enemies, let us be men, and fight it out as we propose to-day, and not deal in such hyporritical appeals to God and humanity. God will judge or manner deal with rich satin dout as we propose to-day, and not deal in such hyporritical appeals to God and humanity. God will judge or manner deal with gold lace. The men are peculiar-

If we must be enemies, let us be men, and night it out as we propose to-lay, and not deal in such hypocritical appeals to God and humanity. God will judge us in due time, and he will pronounce whether it be more humane to fight with a town full of women and the families of a "brave people" at our back, or to remove them in time to places of safety, among their term friends and readel. own friends and people

I am very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
W. T. SHERMAN.

STATEMENT OF GEN. SHERMAN. Major Gen. Sher-

STATEMENT OF GEN. SHERMAN. Major Gen. Sherman telegraphs from Atlanta, 25th, to the Associated Press, correcting a rebel statement in regard to the treatment of refugees who arrived at Macon from Atlanta on the 14th. Gen. Sherman says:

"The truth is, that 445 families were removed South, making 705 adults, 860 children, and 469 servants, with 1651 pounds of furniture and household goods on the average to each family, of which we have a perfect recollection by name and articles."

He also gives a letter from Maj. Clam of Gen. Hood's staff to Col. Warner of his own staff, in which the former, at the close of their official intercourse, witrs:—

STATEMENT OF GEN. SHERMAN. Major Gen. Sherman twas indeed a "crowned head."

THE PEACE POLICY. The Boston Herald, well known as a zealous supporter of Mr. Douglas, when a candidate, has generally reflected the sentiments of the war democrats, so called. In a leading editorial, the editor takes decide ground against the peace policy in augurated at Chicago. The following paragraph indicates the tone of the Herald:—

"The truth is, that 445 families were removed south, making 705 adults, 860 children, and 649 servents, because of the war democrats, so called. In a leading editorial, the editor takes decide ground against the peace policy in augurated at Chicago. The following paragraph in the following paragraph in the first parameters of the war democrats. So called In a leading editorial, the editor takes decide ground against the peace policy in augurated at Chicago. The following paragraph in the first parameters of the war democrats, so called In a leading editorial, the editor takes decide ground against the peace policy in augurated at Chicago. The following paragraph in the first parameters of the war democrats. So called In a leading editorial, the editor takes decide ground against the peace policy in augurated at Chicago. The following parameters of the war democrats. So called In a candidate, has generally reflected the sentiments of the house following paramete

"You will permit me to bear testimony to the uni-form contest you have shown on all occasions to me and my people, and the promptness with which you have corrected all irregularities arising in our intercourse, hoping at some future time to reciprocate your ness, and in many instances your positive

Item been doing for the last thirty-two years, and doffinger that it is not in my power to do more.

WM. P. POWELL.

Lenanon, (N. H.) Sept. 2771884.

Like Likewalor—Mr. William Andrew Jackson former of the South—a sanction of the press would there be then I The success of the Chicago, and which we believe the criminal arrogance of the South—a sanction form of the state which was crowded with failing the state of the state of the commendation of the state which was crowded with failing the state of the state THE CHICAGO PLATFORM. This platform appears

THE LIBERATOR.

THE UNION

SIR: Will you please publish the following Resolu-tions passed by the "West New Jersey Baptists' As-sociation" at their meeting held in Pemberton, on the

resolved. I nat any terms of peace snort or unquarified submission by the rebels would be an act of unparalleled treason against the industrial, social, and moral interest of man, and a mockery of the Divine Providence which has so eminently exalted us in the political heavens to be the pole-star of liberty to the

SAMUEL AARON, A. J. HINKS, S. G. WRIGHT, S. C. DARR, MILLER JOSEPH HENMATT, MILLER JOSEPH

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22. The following is the copy of a correspondence which took place between the President and Lieut. Gen. Grant, and may prove in-teresting, as it furnishes an inside view of military af-fairs:

\*\*EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 30, 1864. \}

\*\*Lieut. Gen. Grant: Not expecting to see you before the spring campaign opens, I wish to express in this way my entire satisfaction with what you have done up to this time, so far as I understand it. The profit of the pro particulars of your plan I neither know nor seek to know. You are vigilant and self-reliant, and pleased with this I wish not to obtrude any restraints or constraints upon you. While I am very anxious that straints upon you. While I am very anxious that any great disaster or capture of our men may be avoided, know that these points are less likely to escape our attention than they would mine. It is anything wanting which is within my power to great out let me fail to know it.

low with a brave army and a just cause, may stain you!
Yours very truly,
(Signed)
A. LINCOLN."

(Signed)

A. LINCOLN."

"HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES, CULPEPPER C. H., VA., May 1, 1864.

Mr. President: Your very kind letter of yesterday is just received. The confidence you express for the future and satisfaction for the past in my military administration is acknowledged with pride. It shall be my earnest endeavor that you and the country shall not be disappointed. From my first entry into the volunteer service of the country to the present day, I have never had cause of complaint, and have never expressed or implied a complaint and have never expressed or implied a complaint against the Administration or the Secretary of War for throwing any embarrassment in the way of my vigorously prosecuting what appeared to be my duty. Indeed, since the promotion which placed me in command of all the armics, and in view of the great responsibility and importance of success, I have been astonished at the readiness with which everything asked for has been yielded without even an explanation being asked. yielded without even an explanation being asked. Should my success be less than I desire and expect, the least I can say is, the fault is not with you.

Very truly your obedient servant, U. S. GRANT, Lieut. General."

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS. The following is the

number of Presider			chosen at the
election in November	er, as o		
Maine,	7	Ohio,	21
New Hampshire,	5	Michigan,	8
Massachusetts,	13	Indiana,	13
Rhode Island,	4	Illinois,	16
Connecticut,	6	Wisconsin,	8
Vermont,	5	Minnesota,	4
New York,	83	Iowa,	8
New Jersey.	7	Kentucky,	11
Pennsylvania,	26	Missouri,	11
Delaware,	3	Kansas,	8
Maryland,	7	California,	5
West Virginia,	6	Oregon,	3
Total number of	Presid	lential votes,	231-making

distinguished deplorer of his country's situation:

It consists of a low barouche drawn by four elegant and fiery "thorough-breds," with postilions mounted on the left or "near" horse of each pair. The footmen in extreme livery are suspended from a high seat on the back of the carriage, technically called the "rumble." The barouche is lined with rich satin damask; the out trimmings are of heavy gilt. The postilions are dressed in buckskin breeches and high top boots, with black silk velvet jackets, and caps highly ornamented with gold lace. The men are peculiarity well-formed, having been selected and trained in Europe with especial reference to their "build" and the extra size of their "calves." Their livery is imported at a cost of \$1000 a suit, and the cost of the whole affair may be conjectured, when I state that the horses are valued at \$25,000, the carriage at \$6,000, and the harness and other trappings at \$3,000. When the royal cortege makes its appearance on the avenue with the Democratic prince in full costume, all other vehicles instinctively give way, as though the occupant was indeed a "crowned head."

cy inaugurated at Chicago. The following paragraph indicates the tone of the Herdit:—

"The talk about free speech, a free press, and the Constitution, are very preity and capital catch-words to deceive honest voters. But how is it in the dominions of Jefferson Davis? How about a free press and free speech there? If a man in Virginia should dare to utter one word against Davis or his plans, he would be hung to the first tree or most convenient lamp-post for his temerity. Yet these leaders are the men that the Chicago Convention proposes to restore to power in the nation to wreak their vengeance upon those at the North who have opposed them. What kind of liberty of speech and the press would there be then? The success of the Chicago ticket would be but the beginning of a series of disasters which would come upon us, too horrible to contemplate. For ourselves, we support no such doctrines and no such ticket as that made and put forth at Chicago, and which we believe will be repudiated by the people at the polls."

significance. The delvers for its meaning are placed in the position of unsuccessful speculators in petroise of the watery vermings, but the most indestingable explorers fail to "artik lie".

27 The Portland Press says that McClellan may be the "coming man," but if he does not come faster than he went towards Richmond, he will find the White House occupied by an older, a tailer, and an in-by an overer entitle of a lease of the premises, altered by an overer entitle of the lease of the premises, altered by an overer entitle of the lease of the premises, altered by an overer entitle of the lease of the premises, altered by an overer entitle of the lease of the premises, altered by an overer entitle of the lease of the premises, altered by an overer entitle of the lease of the premises, altered by an overer entitle of the lease of the premises, altered by an overer entitle of the lease of the premises, altered by an overer entitle of the lease of the premises, altered by an overer entitle of the lease of the premises, altered by an overer entitle of the lease of the premises, altered by an overer entitle of the lease of the premises, altered by an overer entitle of the lease of the premises, altered to he ware and the premises, altered to be a section of the lease of the premises, altered to be a section of the lease of the premises, altered to be a section of the lease of the premises, altered to be a section of the lease of the premises, altered to be a section of the lease of the premises, altered to be a section of the lease of the premises, altered to be a section of the lease of the premises, altered to be a section of the lease of the premises, altered to be a section of the lease of the premises, altered to be a section of the lease of the premises, altered to be a section of the lease of the premises, altered to be a section of the lease of the premises, altered to be a section of the lease of the lease of the premises, altered to be a section of the lease of the premises, altered to be a section of the l

WHAT THE REBELS EXPECT FROM THE COPPER-HEADS. The editor of the British American, of Kingston, C. W., who was recently at Halifax, reports a conversation which he had there with the first officer of the rebel pirate Tallahassee. The rebel pirate stated as follows:

"That the opinion was universal among his people, "I hat the opinion was universal among his people, that the present campaign was the final one of the war—the South only requiring to hold their own during the Presidential canvass at the North, which would ensure the success of the Copperhead candidate and immediate negotiations for peace on the basis of Southern independence."

SOMETHING FOR DOUGLAS DEMOCRATS TO RE-SOMETHING FOR DOUGLAS DEMOCRATS TO RE-MEMBER. Before the rebellion broke out, Senator Douglas, referring to the Southern States, said:—"If they remain in the Union, I will go as far as the Con-stitution will warrant me in securing their rights; but if they secede, I am in favor of allowing them just as many saves and just as much slave territory as they can hold at the point of the bayonet."

Hon. B. F. Wade on the "Situation." Senator

Within the Union lines, in the army and navy, bravely helping to crush this accursed rebellion, are more than 200,000 colored men, who form a part of the "rights" which the Democrats are so anxious to restore, immediately, to the slaveholders of the

South.

Cripple the efforts of Grant, Sherman and Farragut, by depleting their forces of nearly a quarter of a million of men! Reward those men for their heroic services in the Union cause by sending them back into perpetual slavery!

Such is the latest Democratic scheme for settling our national troubles, and bringing about "an immediate cessation of hostilities." For the proper execution of this plan, a secessionist—Pendleton, and his little-twin brother "Mac,"—have been appointed agents and commissioners.

During the special session of Congress, in the summer of 1861, Mr. Eliot, from the Committee on Commerce, reported the following resolution, and asked unanimous consent to have it put upon its passage:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be requested to employ immediately sufficient force to protect our commerce from the pirates that infest our

Vallandigham at once objected to its consideration. Mr. Eliot in amazement asked: "Do I understand the gentleman from Ohio to object?" "Yes," said Vallandigham, the leader of the McClellan party,—and because of his persistent objection, the resolution had to be dropped. Now the copperheads are constantly howling because the Government does not protect our commerce.—Greenfield Gazette.

Parson Brownlow is anxious to have somebody hung. His own neck would fit a rope handsomely.—
Boston Post.

Of course. Brownlow has been loyal to the Union from the start. That is reason enough why a Chicago surrender man should want to get rid of him.—
Yarmouth Register.

Matthew Hale Smith, at the Democratic meeting in Connecticut last week, said that "a good name was a good deal of a thing to a man." What does he know about it?

GEN. McCLELLAN AND THE REBEL LEADERS. THE FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT ON THE PENNSYLVA-

GEN. McClellan AND THE REBEL LEADERS.
That Gen. McClellan cherished feelings of personal respect and liking for the rebel leaders has been well understood before now. Here is an apt piece of testimony to that effect from Col. Metcalf of Kentucky, who said recently at a public meeting:—

"I got my eyes opened on that young Napoleon in the spring of 1861. I went to see Gen. McClellan, and in the course of the conversation I said to him that Jeff. Davis was a scoundrel and a repudiator. He (McClellan) straightened himself up quickly, and said: "I do assure you, sir, that you are mistaken. Jeff. Davis is a perfect gentleman." Well, if a traiter, conspirator, thief, repudiator, and the civil devil who is instigating all this murder is his beau ideal of a 'perfect gentleman,' I hope our country will never be cursed with his morality and virtue at the head of affairs."

The FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT ON THE PENNSYLVA-NIA CENTRAL RALKROAD. MANY PERSONS BURNED TO DEATH. The telegraph has given a brief nartion of a terrible disaster which occurred on the Pennsylvania Central Roalroad. MANY PERSONS BURNED TO DEATH. The telegraph has given a brief nartion of a terrible disaster which occurred on the Pennsylvania Central Roalroad. MANY PERSONS BURNED TO DEATH. The telegraph has given a brief nartion of a terrible disaster which occurred on the Pennsylvania Central Roalroad. MANY PERSONS BURNED TO DEATH. The telegraph has given a brief nartion of a terrible disaster which occurred on the Pennsylvania Central Roalroad. MANY PERSONS BURNED TO DEATH. The telegraph has given a brief nartion of a terrible disaster which occurred on the Pennsylvania Central Roalroad. MANY PERSONS BURNED TO DEATH. The telegraph has given a brief nartion of a terrible disaster which occurred on the Pennsylvania Central Roalroad. MANY PERSONS BURNED TO DEATH. The telegraph has given a brief nartion of a terrible disaster which occurred on the Pennsylvania Central Roalroad. MANY PERSONS BURNED TO DEATH.

affairs."

The Gen. McClellan's letter of acceptance is one of those specimens of plausible rhetoric in which the art consists in saying nothing in words of apparent significance. The delvers for its meaning are placed in the position of unsuccessful speculators in petroleum wells. There is a deceiving film on the surface of the watery vermiage, but the most indefatigable explorers fail to "strik ile."

Imminency of the danger, and made but feeble efforts to secape.

Some endeavored to get out of the windows, but this was difficult, and in some cases impossible. Some endeavored to get out of the windows, were unable to get further, and found a slow and torturing death from the flames. Others had slow and torturing death from the flames. Others had efforts, to which was letted the dors of the cars were then finally kicked. to escape.

Some endeavored to get out of the windows, but

Headquarters Army of the Potomac, Sept. 23. A deserter who came in on Thursday evening says the rebel army is very much discouraged on account of Early's defeat, and he thinks before long Lee will have to evacuate Richmond and Petersburg. The people of Richmond and vicinity are suffering terribly for the necessaries of life, and particularly firewood, the cost of which places it almost beyond the reach of the mass of the community.

General Sherman, by special arrangement with Hood, has effected an exchange of 2000 prisoners. Of 900 rebels, 17 refused to be exchanged, and took the oath. Of 100 picket men on duty with a flag of truce at Rough and Ready, 21 deserted. This is a fair indication of the demoralized condition of Hood's

Richmond papers contain very little news. They admit their defeat in the valley, and give their loss at 2500, about 500 of whom are prisoners. Rhodes's division lost 1000 men. They put our loss at from 5000 to 8000! Generals Rhodes and Goodwin were killed, and Gen. Fitz Hugh Lee and Col. Patten wounded. Gen. York lost an arm. Gen. Early was intrenched at Fisher's Hill, 22 miles south of Winchester.

Hon. B. F. Wade on the "Situation." Senator Wade, in a recent speech at Meadville, Pa., said: "I have but lately visited our army. I have been through its lines. I have talked with its officers. I have learned from them some of the plans now on foot. Of these I am not permitted to speak, but I can tell you one thing—treason is played out, and you'll hear thunder along our line long before the Presidential election And now, in closing, let me exhort you to go home as missionaries. Let every man devote himself to work for the Union cause, and the greatest triumph ever awarded to a nation will be yours, the country's, and mine."

The thunder is already booming down the Shenandoah Valley.

In twenty-seven campaign tracts advertised by the Democrats, there are three devoted to the defence of slavery as a divine institution! One by Bishop Hopkins, another by Prof. Morse, and another that undertakes to show that emancipation has everywhere proved a calamity to the negro. Thus Democracy will clings insanely to its own and the nation's curse.

Within the Union lines, in the army and navy,

New York, Sept. 23. The Herald's City Point, correspondent, writing on the 21st, says Gen. Sheridan's great victory has inspired our men more than a reinforcement of twenty thousand men. It was received with uproarious enthusiasm. Gen. Grant telegraphed at once to Washington to make Gen. Sheridan a Brigadier in the Regulars, which was as promptly done. A salute of ten shotted guns from each battery was fired this morning, making over one thousand discharges upon the rebel lines.

The rebel battle-flag of the 2d Virginia infantry—the old "Stonewall brigade"—with 13 battles inscribed on it, was captured by a member of the 37th Massachusetts infantry. Its captor is missing.

The New York Herald gives a partial list of rebel officers captured near Opequan Creek, by Sheridan, consisting of 2 Colonels, 7 Lieut. Colonels, 1 Major, 19 Captains and 75 Lieutenants.

Immediately upon entering Atlanta, Col. Walker, who was in command of the column, sent the following dispatch to Gen. Geary: "General: We have possession of the town. The Second and Third divisions entered together. The flag of the Third brigade will be the first to float o'er the city. Glory, Hallelujah! This elects Abraham Lincoln."

The Chicago Convention sneers at our "four years failure to restore the Union by the experiment of war." So with far greater show of truth might Benedict Arnold, in 1782, have sneered at our "six years failure to secure our independence by the experiment of war." It is the last year which determines whether a war is a success or a failure. In the eyes of our enemies at home and abroad, we expect it to be styled a failure until it is ended in our favor.

The Two Keys. An intelligent contraband makes the following sagacious statement:

"Well, you see, honey, de Lord has two great keys in his hand; one is de Dar-key; with that he has unlocked the Union, so all de niggers, as you call 'em, will come out free; de other is de Yan-key, and with that de good Lord will lock de Union up again."

Yarmouth Register.

The Some jackass sent us this last night, among our regular telegraphic dispatches:—"Domestic traitors are very jubilant over the reported nomination of McClellan at Chicago." How shall we protect our selves against these insults?—Manchester Union.

Stop being such "domestic traitors," and your feelings will not be hurt.

Henry Winter Davis, of Maryland, has come out for the Lincoln and Johnson ticket, and will immediately stump his State.—Washington Correspondence of the Boston Herald.

Matthew Hale Smith, at the Democratic meeting in Connecticut last week, said that "a good name was a good deal of a thing to a man." What does he was a good deal of a thing to a man."

was a good deal of a thing to a man." What does he know about it?

Hon. Josish Quincy, in his speech in Portland on Saturday evening, told his sudience how McCiellan was to ride with one foot oo a war horse and the other on a peace platform. The platform is to turn on a pivot, and the horse will travel around on the cider-mill system.

The officers of the colored troops in Grant's army desire that they may all be united in one corps, and allowed to accomplish some grand military achievement unaided by white soldiers. They are confident that they would thus win unfading laurels.

A Row at Harvard College. The present sophomore or of ship to the paraded row no Monday night, Sept. 5th, because the annual game of football had been suppressed. They got a coffin and enacted the burial of the football, amid groans for the Faculty and President Hill. They then paraded with a transparency, calling loudly for the faculty to "come out," and finally wound up with a fight with the Freshmen, whom they attacked, struggle. The Harvard sophomores of '64 ought to be ashamed of themselves. The Boston Transcript says the officers of the college were powerless to prevent that they would thus win unfading laurels.

FOR A NATIONAL CONVENTION OF COLORED CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES.

"Fellow-Citizens: The present state of our country, to-gether with the claims of humanity and universal freedom, and the favorable developments of the Providence of God, pointing to the liberation and enfranchisement of

A CALL

The nation and the age have adjudged that the extinction of slavery is necessary to the preservation of liberty and republicanism, and that the existence of the Government itself is contingent upon the total overthrow of the slave holders' oligarchy and the annihilation of the despotism

which is inseparably connected with it.

Brethren, the present time is immeasurably more favorable than any other period in our history to unite and act for our own most vital interests. If we are to live and grow, and prove ourselves to be equal to the exigencies of the times, we must meet in council, and labor to-gether for the general welfare of the people. Sound morality must be encouraged; education must be promoted; temperance and frugality must be exemplified, and in-dustry, and thrift, and everything that pertains to well ordered and dignified life, must be exhibited to the nation and the world. Therefore, the strong men of our people, the faithful and the true, are invited to meet in a National Convention, for the advancement of these objects and principles, on Tuesday, the 4th day of October, A. D. 1864, at To'clock, P. M., at Syracuse. The progressive and liberty-loving people of the loyal States are invited to send delegates, properly and regularly chosen. Let them come from the cities, towns, hamlets and districts of every section of the country, and lay the foundation of a superstructure, broad and deep, which in the future shall be a stronghold

nd defence for ourselves and our posterity. [Signed by Henry Highland Garnet, Washington obert Hamilton, New York ; Amos G. Beman, Jamaica; William Rich, Troy; J. W. Loguen, Syracuse; Wm. H. Johnson, Albany; J. W. B. Smith, Williamsburg; Louis H. Putnam, Brooklyn; Moses Viney, Schenectady; O. C. lilbert, Saratoga Spa; Geo. Weir, Jr., Buffalo; George H. Washington, George Henry, John T. Waugh, James Jefferson, Providence; Peter H. Nott, Hartford; Rober t J. Cowes, New Haven; Jno. F. Floyd, Middletown; Abraham J. Morrison, New Milford : Charles Lenox Remond, Salem: Alexander W. Wyman, William E. Mat-thews, H. H. Webb, Baltimore: J. D. Harris, M. D., Portsmouth, Va. : Sampson White, Hiram H. Arnold, Alexandria: James Lynch, Abraham Murchison, Jacob Robrtson, Beaufort, S. C. : Charles Heads, Vicksburg, Miss. : Wm. Steward, Florida: Clinton B. Pearson, Newbern, N. C.: A. H. Galloway, Beaufort, do.: J. W. Ellis, Adrian, Michigan : James L. Campbell, Saginaw, do. : Joseph Ferguson, M. D., Detroit, do. : L. Gross, John Waugh, Uniontown, Pa. : Hiram S. Fry, Grayson S. Nelson, Reading. do. : Wm. H. Riley, Alfred M. Green, Ebenezer D. Bassett, Philadelphia : Peter D. Hedges, Newark, N. J. Joseph H. Barquet, Illinois : Ransom Harris, Alfred Menefee, Peter Lowry, Nashville, Tenn. : and many other epresentative colored men in the various States.]

PARKER FRATERNITY LECTURES.

SEVENTH SERIES. AT MUSIC HALL.

OPENING ADDRESS BY GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS, ESQ., On Tuesday Evening, Oct. 11, 1864.

To be followed on successive Tuesday Evenings by Oct. 18-OCTAVIUS B. FROTHINGHAM

Oct. 25-ANNA E. DICKINSON. Nov. 1-OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES.

Nov. 15-DAVID A. WASSON. Nov. 22-To be announced.

Nov. 29-CHARLES G. AMES. Dec. 6-WENDELL PHILLIPS. Dec. 13-JACOB M. MANNING. Dec 20 .- HENRY WARD BEECHER.

ORGAN CONCERT each Evening at 7 o'clock. W. EUGENE THAYER, Organist

Tickets admitting the bearer and Ladyto the Course, at Tickets admitting one person to the Course, at \$2 each. Cheeks for SEATS RESERVED TILL 7 1-2 O'CLOCK, \$1 50

dditional for each seat.

For sale at Oliver Ditson & Co's, 277 Washington street; John C. Haynes & Co's, 33 Court street, John S. Rogers's, 1071 Washington street, and at the Anti-Slavery Office. Checks for Reserved Seats for sale only at Oliver Dit-

on & Co's, and at John S. Rogers's.

Only an average quality of seats will be reserved, (the sest section of the hall,) leaving the same quality of seats (the west section) for those who do not purchase reserved WM. WELLS BROWN will attend the National

Colored Convention to be held at Syracuse, N. Y., on Tues day, Oct. 4th, and will spend a few weeks in Western and Central New York, speaking at the principal places on the Rebellion and the Duty of the Hour."

DIED-In New Bedford, (suddenly,) on Sunday, Sept.

18th, Mrs. Kerian Jackson, (colored,) aged 96 years. She vas born in Fredericksburg, Va.

Young Ladies' Boarding-School.

DIOLEWIS, A. M., M. D., will open a Boarding-School at Lexington, Mass., on the first day of October, 1864.

ISAAC N. CARLETON, A. M., for several years teacher of Latin, Greek and Mathematics in Phillips's Academy, Andover, Mass., will be the Resident Principal, and will devote himself wholly to the work of instruction. Mrs. Carleton, a tried and successful teacher, will instruct in French.

French.

Mn. THEODORE D. WELD, for many years Principal of the Eagleswood School in New Jersey, will have charge of an important department.

In all the approved features of the best schools nothing will be wanting, while it is Dr. Lewis's special aim to illustrate the possibilities in the department of physical training.

Parents having daughters of delicate constitutions to educate are invited to send to Dr. Dio Lawis, Lexington,

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FOR YOUNG LADIES, NEWBURG, N. T. The Fall Term will commence on Wednesday, ept. 21. Aug. 26—2w

MR. AND MRS. D. MACK'S Family Boarding-School for Young Ladies, AT ORCHARD HILL, BELMONT, MASS. THE School will commence the last Monday of Sep-

tember.
Circulars and references when requested. A. J. GROVER. ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

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"FREE LOVE."

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For the Liberator. THE UNDERCURRENT.

BY JOHN T. SARGEST.

PSALM 46, v. 4. "There is a river, the streams where f shall make glad the city of God." Beneath this fret and foam of civil strife, Fierce countercurrents with their battling noise, Where "rights of man" are struggling for their life, And party passions lift their stormy voice, There flows a tide predestined by God's grace, And, by his will, majestic, onward driver To bear the fortunes of a suffering race From woe to weal ;-from Southern hells to Heaven

For half a century, hindered in its course By selfish prejudice of Church and State rcurrent has been gathering force To save the Union from impending fate. Yea, deep beneath the driftwood of the hour. The floating wreck of too long suffered wrong, These riven shackles of despotic power, The shattered remnants of what once was strong,-

There moveth still, with silent strength but sure, The ground-swell of a tide ordained to bear Our suffering country onward to its cure, With LIBERTY established everywhere! That full-crowned herald of her "greatest good," FREEDOM FOR ALL, must have triumphant way, And "FORWARD MARCH," alas, through seas of blood Till the last slave stands disenthralled for aye!

> For the Liberator. OCEAN.

BY ALMIRA SEYMOUR.

Best type of the Infinite-unresting. Measureless ; heart-beat that knows n Timing the steps of hurrying ages; Sounding the key-note of Creation's chimes; Nor Future, nor Past but exhaustless Now. I look on the mountain-sky-towering, vast-Its deep granite roots earth's firm centre grasp, And man at its base a poor pigmy moves : Yet centuries, yea, seasons, write on it "change," And the poor pigmy's wit writes there his will. I list to the chorus of birds, streams and winds, And all the divine through the human has tuned, But still the last note from the finite rebounds

.Thy voice has no echo save from that depth

Where God plants his foot, his own circling all;

And I know this majestic symphony Fell on the first car as it falls on mine-Shall fall on the last in cadence unchanged. Man casts on thy bosom countless displays Of wit and daring and ingenious power; They leave not one foot-print, check not one pulse : Too great to deride, thou watchest their play, Then smilest, benign in thy grandeur, " The Sound on, O, song of the Infinite Depth ! Throb on, O, pulse of the Infinite Heart! Weary and sad, I came to thine altar; Strengthened and calmed, I return to the world. I, too, am Infinite-thy Parent mine ! Ay, more-for I from his Essence came forth, Whilst thou art the creature alone of his Will. Thou, glorious elepsydra, marking his Time-I, destined to count his Eternities ! Sound on, O, song of the limitless depth ; Throb on, O, pulse of the unresting heart : Weary and sad, I came to thy presence; Strengthened and calmed, I return to the world.

Show me my work, Beneficent Father ! Though it be least among thy Immortals, My soul shall sublime it with new-born power Her truth shall sound deep the key-note of duty ; Her patience shall time the passion's hot haste; Her meek greatness smile, unharmed, unscorning On cohemeral forms of ingenious ill. Show me thy will-I bring thee obedience Untiring as Ocean's-yes, Father, more-I bring to my labors thy essence-Love ! Hingham, Sept. 1st, 1864.

> For the Liberator. OUR COUNTRY 'LL LIVE!

Our country 'll live !- 'tis so decreed, And perjured traitors kiss the dust; God's sable children shall be freed-His works are surely wise and just

I cannot paint the horrid fray Of bloody steel and murderous lead. Where brothers meet to brothers slay,

'Twere well to look beyond the strife That comes on earth's dark battle-fields, And see the awful waste of life Which vice and all transgression yields.

I do rejoice that God is just-That Nature ever has her course... That all who in the Right do trust Escape the lower law of Force.

Richfield, Sept., 1864. D. HITCHINGS.

ENGLAND AND AMERICA. 1863.

BY RICHARD MONCTON MILNES. We only know that in the sultry weather. Men toiled for us as in the steaming room And in our minds we hardly set together

The bondman's penance and the freeman's loom We never thought the jealous God would store For us ill deeds of time-forgotten graves : Nor heeded that one day the Mayflower b A freight of pilgrims and another slaves.

First on the bold upholders of the wrong, And last on us, the heavy-laden years Avenge the cruel triumphs of the strong, Trampled affections and derided tears.

Labor, degraded from her high behest, Cries, "Ye shall know I am the living breath And not the curse of men. Ye shall have pest-The pest of famine and the pest of death."

Oh, happy distant hours that shall restore Honor to work, and pleasure to repose, Hasten your steps, just heard above the road Of angry passions and the crash of foes!

> PEAN FOR VICTORY. Shout, shout ! the tidings o'er All shall be free ! The Knights of Bondage bleed,

Our arms triumphant lead To victory All hail the glorious sight! Traitors astounds ! Fair Freedom's valiant host Has silenced Slavery's boast,

Along Secessia's const,

Rebellion's ranks reced

And through her bounds ! God grant we soon may see Enduring unity, And sheathe the sword ;-Our country's foemen felled. The smoke of strife dispelled

And peace restored ! Then Union's banner bright Shall herald Freedom's light On shore and sea, And Heaven's benignant rays Illume the nation's days,-Our hearts ascribing praise, Great God, to Thee !

THE DEAD. The dead are like the stars by day, Withdrawn from mortal eye, Yet holding unperceived their way Through the unclouded sky.

## The Tiberator.

GERRIT SMITH ON McCLELLAN'S NOMINA-TION AND ACCEPTANCE.

[CONCLUDED.]

McClellan professes great love of the Constitution and the Union. I love them. The costlicst gift whereby I might contribute to preserve them. I have not withheld. Both in Peace and in War, abundantly with both lips and pen, I have opposed even the slightest alteration in the Constitution. But, whilst McClellan sees our Government making war upon the Union and the Constitution, I see no other war upon them than that which his own party and its Southern allies are waging.

I said that I love the Constitution. But I love my country more. I would use the Constitution to save the country. But the Democrats juggle with it to destroy the country. Instance their incessant knavish talk about the constitutional rights and the reserved rights of the Seceded States. Whereas the plain fact is, that those States did, in seceding, forfeit every right but the right to be punished. France, were England to conquer her, would have no right to the presen political subdivisions of her soil; and the South being rebel, and the guiltiest of all rebels, will, if conquered, be more emphatically destitute of all right to hers. would hope that the old State lines might be recognized; but this would be for her conqueror alone to deternine. The theory so industriously and injuriously

and traitorously inculcated by the Democrats-that what were rights before the Rebellion must be rights after it, ay, and all the way through it-is the veriest nonsense. I have instanced the talk of the Demo crats at one point. Instance, too, their incessant knavish talk about carrying on the War according to the Constitution. They know that the nation, which should try to carry on War according to a Constitution, would certainly perish; and hence, indeed, is it that they are continually urging the Administration to make this altogether unprecedented experiment. Our Constitution does not attempt the folly of prescribing the way in which we shall carry on war. The simple truth in this matter (and they are either silly or disingenuous who deny it) is, that War must ever be a Law unto itself, and that no other Law can meet its exigencies.

I said that I love the Union. My whole heart is set on its restoration; and, therefore, have I done all I could to compel the South to return to it. I say compel, because I believe she must be compelled During all the years of the Rebellion, McClellan and his party have constantly held that the South would return to the Union, if the North would prepare the way. But the South has as constantly held to the contrary. For the reasons I have already given, the South will not consent to return. She has set up her new nation with Slavery for its boasted corner-stone; and she will not, but upon compulsion, belong again to a nation of another kind. There is, I admit, one way in open and noisy than his, but his is, nevertheless, as which the South might possibly be induced to return to the Union. That way McClellan and his Party Democrats against McClellan is most likely but part know; and that way I have not the slightest doubt of the game. Their showing a want of confidence in they are willing, and no small hare of them eager, to prepare. Should the North consent to set up Slarequires, the claim of property in man on the same in his Letter, do not like to vote for him, they, neverting with the claim of property in horses and hogs, the South might possibly consent to return to the only way in which she would consent to return, and this way the Democratic Party would open to her.

The pernicious cry that our sole legitimate object

n prosecuting the War is to save the Constitution

Clellan's Letter. The declarations both in and out cause of the power of party. It was long ago that of Congress, in the early stages of the War, that our the Democratic party came into alliance with slavery one work was to restore the Constitution and the I do not believe that it was as a prominent politician Union, I am not disposed to criticise. But very un in effect declared it to be, a "natural" alliance. In wise was it to repeat such declarations after the Re- the early days of the Republic, the parties, morally bellion had taken on its wide dimensions, and was considered, were not essentially different. But its putting forth its gigantic and appalling efforts. Then espousal of the Pro-Slavery policy wrought a sad our one work was to put down the Rebellion; and, change in the Democratic Party. Its good men sav if need be, at whatever expense to Constitution or it, and lamented it; and from time to time many of Union. The forms of the Constitution and the terms them quit it. When at length slavery, having failed of the Union had then become of comparatively little to accomplish its ends by political commercial and account. Nay, the Rebellion, greatest of all the ecclesiastical agencies, burst forth in rebellion, (for crimes earth ever knew, must go down, though all do the rebellion is neither more nor less than slavery in go down with it. Alas, how unreasonable and insane arms,) then, as was to be expected, there was a great for the enemies of the Rebellion at such a time as exodus from the Democratic party. Thousands of this, when the common work of putting it down that party, who had been guilty of falling in with conclaims the hands of all, and all the interests of all, to cessions to slavery, hoping thereby not only to help be making issues between themselves about the char- their party, but to preserve the quiet and promote acter of the Constitution or the conditions of the the prosperity of the country, could remain in their Union! Put down the Rebellion! Put it down now Pro-Slavery party after slavery had undertaken the and unconditionally! Matters about the Constitution violent dismemberment of the nation. Nevertheless, and the Union can be adjusted afterward. This Dem- the Democratic party did not become weak. As it

is but to call us off from crushing the Rebellion. I notice McClellan's pathetic appeal for the votes the party became, the more attractive was it to the of the soldiers and sailors. What an impudent affec- aristocratic element in our population. For aristoc tation in him to profess regard for these brave and de. racy, not in England only but the world over, must voted men, whilst he worms his way up to the plat- ever be in sympathy with slaveholding. Contemp form in which the cause they are battling, bleeding of the toiling poor, black or white, bond or free, i and dying for, is condemned, and its abandonment common to both. Moreover, as the Democratic party called for! I say its abandonment-for such is the increased in devotion to slavery, it grew in favor with only possible meaning of the immediate armistice, or- those ignorant and debased multitudes who love sla-"cessation of hostilities," which the platform de- very because they love to have a stratum of humani mands. If, as President Lincoln's favorite story says, it ty still lower than their own. Again, these multiis " no time to swap horses when crossing the stream," tudes go for slavery because they are taught by the so it is no time to stop horses when crossing it. To demagogues, who get their votes, that the colored stop at that critical moment is to expose all to go people not in slavery are their rivals for the humble down stream. For us to stop the War at this time is forms of labor. to abandon the War, and to make vain all we have The Democratic party, now so openly and shame sacrificed in prosecuting it. Moreover, it is to aban-lessly the servant of the Slave Power as to be at don it when it is on the very eve of accomplishing work either to break up the nation or to bring all its one object-the overthrow of the Rebellion.

men who are fighting our battles, to be professing re- of slavery. To embarrass the Government and help gard for them. So it is for him to be professing that regard whilst be places himself on that platform by Free Speech. Nevertheless, its Amos Kendall, who the side of a Vice Presidential Candidate, whose symilis now so conspicuously on the side of Free Speech, pathies with the South are as open as his own are sly! went so far the other way as to let slavery stalk into This Candidate, for whom also is necessarily every the Post Office Department, and wield its mighty ma vote cast for McClellan, and who, if elected, becomes, chinery against Free Speech. Even our bland and in no very improbable event, the President of the gentle Gov. Seymour, who is now so distressfully United States, is George H. Pendleton, who is a member of Congress, and who in that capacity steadily the more than three years ago, planning in conclave votes against supplies of men, and money, and taxes with kindred spirits the forcible prevention of a speech for carrying on the War. He is the same Pendleton, against slavery. who, with but nineteen others, voted against censurcatch our discerning soldiers and sailors with such to give up itself. chaff as his heartless praises of them. They read him "like a book." They will turn their backs less than the Northern wing of the Rebellion; and the upon him, and will give their approving faces and approving votes to the honest Lincoln, who deals in the lifting up of oppressed and degraded humanity. no twaddle about the Constitution and Union, and who which imbues the Southern rebels, imbues the North speaks what he means; to the patriotic and earnest ern rebels also. That such a party should do what it Lincoln, who believes in the cause for which our sol- can to hinder the putting down of the Rebellion is on diers and sailors are contending, who does his utmost ly what might be expected. But that even so guilty to reinforce them, and who scouts as spurious any Peace with the rebels which shall precede their unconditional surrender. This attempt of McClellan to and hypocrisy which it surely did not need to add to get the votes of the armed defenders of the country its stupendous wickedness. How multiplied are its that nominated him. In one of its Resolutions, the Democratic Party is made to promise to take "care" so far as to make them occasions for plundering and of the "soldiery." Impudent and insulting promise! murderous riots. It impeaches the national credit, Undoubtedly, "the soldiery" will, in turn, take care and does all it can to shake confidence and prevent inof the Democratic Party. It will take care of it at the approaching Election; and when the War is over ifies our upright and able President, and his upright at the South, and the day of reckoning for Northern and able Cabinet. Whilst sullen over the victories rascality shall have come, it will again take care of achieved by our Army, it exaggerates and rejoices in Northern traitors whose sympathies have made strong its defeats. I need specify no further. Enough is it the hands of Southern traitors, and who have in this to add that its crimes and character are summed up

wise greatly prolonged the War, and greatly swollen the sum of the sufferings of our Army.

I spoke of McClellan worming his way up to the platform, which the Convention prepared for him and his fellow Peace men to stand on. He did not mount it like a bad bold man, but crawled upon it like a bad timid one. His timidity, however, was in no wise because of a disagreement between the platform and his own views—for he virtually says that there is no disagreement between them when he says: "Be lieving that the views here expressed are those of the Convention and the people you represent, I accept the its constituents agree with him, for the sufficient reason that, having read their platform, he finds himself agreeing with them. It is well that the traitorous and infamous platform is so outspoken, since in this much as McClellan does himself believe that he and his framers mean the same thing, we are enabled to put confident finterpretations upon the double-meaning phraseologies in his cunning and cowardly Letter. Oh no! McClellan's shyness of the platform was in no degree because he dissented from it-for he did not dissent from it. It was solely because he feared that his open, plump indorsement of a Peace platform would leave him no votes but those of the Peace Democrats.

I have not failed to notice the patriotic, brave and warlike words with which McClellan has sprinkled his Letter. Inasmuch, however, as they are at entire variance with other parts of it, and with the obvious spirit and aim of the whole; and inasmuch, also, as they are repugnant to both the entire body and soul of that platform which, by his acceptance of his nomnation, as well as otherwise, he expresses histop proval of; and inasmuch, moreover, as these cunning flung-in words are out of all harmony with the ords and deeds of that other George who stands be side him, and of the unprincipled Party which nomi nated them-inasmuch as all this is so, I make no account of them. I cast the affected words aside, declaring them to be, as the lawyers would say, voice for inconsistency. I could wish that these words might cost McClellan the loss of the votes of some Peace Democrats; but I have no idea that they will. These Peace Democrats know their man, and they are as sure of one George as of the other. Hence, whilst nothing McClellan can say in favor of a War policy can shake their confidence in his purpose for a South ern and Pro-Slavery Peace, the more he shall say in favor of such policy, the more he will rise in their es teem-all that he so says passing to the credit of his cunning in catching the votes of War Democrats.

I am not ignorant that the Daily News and Metro politan Record, Vallandigham and other such, have come out against McClellan; but they will be for him when election comes. Why should they not be Why should they not trust him? Like them, he slanders the Government and the North. Like them, instead of ever saying so much as one word against eal and earnest as theirs. The coming out of Peace him is expected to increase the confidence of War Democrats in him. But even if there are a few very within all her borders, and to put, as Slavery Peace Democrats, who, because of the warlike words theless, will vote for him. Such fellows are always either coaxed or whipped in. Let not the friends of Union. The Democratic Party knows that this is the the country flatter themselves that McClellan, who is in heart just what the Peace Democrats could wish him to be, will lose so much as one of their votes.

I pass on to inquire why it is, since the South is so obviously the guilty party in this war, so large and the Union is, of course, abundantly echoed in Mc- share of the Northern people goes with her. It is beocratic shouting for the Constitution and the Union natural, those who clung to it became more than ever devoted to slavery; and the more Pro-Slavery

parts of it equally under the reign of slavery, has I said it was an impudent affectation in McClellan, long been the servant of that Power. Instance its in. whilst indorsing the platform which insults the brave numerable mobs to prevent or break up the discussion concerned for the safety of Free Speech, was, but lit

That the Democratic party should, even now, when ing Harris for using treasonable language on the floor all Christendom is giving up Slavery, still cling to it, of Congress, and who, with but fifteen others, voted is not unaccountable. Its whole life has come to be in against the Resolution which declares the duty of Slavery; and it knows that when Slavery dies, it must crushing the Rebellion. Greatly mistaken is McClel- itself die. Hence, to expect the Democratic party to lan if, with his unenviable military reputation, and give up Slavery is to expect it to give up itself; and his base and guilty political connexions, he hopes to the political party has not yet been which will consent

eminds us of the similar attempt of the Convention hindrances to our successful prosecution of the war

fail. They must still have faith in God, and still believe that He will not suffer the hard-earned treasure and righteous blood which we have poured out in the Even if they were now closed, the work of self-War to be but waste. They must still believe that instruction, with the more advanced classes, could and righteous blood which we have poured out in the our brave and dear soldiers and sailors, who have died or been crippled in this War, have not died nor been crippled in vain. They must still believe that the sorrows of our scores of thousands of bereaved families will find their soothing and recompense in a nation of all its former boundaries, and of far more than all its former justice, freedom and pros-

This nation will live. It has given ample proof that it can withstand both foreign and domestic foes, entitled to a fair chance in the world. both Northern and Southern rebels. This nation will live to see herself and the whole continent free from oppressors—not from slaveholders only, but from through the worn and wasted South. Our mi not much longer, by weakening and disgracing us,

Let us be of good cheer. Atlanta is already ours So also is the Bay of Mobile. Very soon we shall have conquered two or three other important points; and then but a brief, feeble, flickering life will remain to the Rebellion. What is scarcely less important the Election will also be ours. And then, thanks to God, the Democratic Party, that ugliest of all the enemies of human rights and human happiness, will be dead. The name may survive, but the Party that shall wear it will be as unlike to the present Democratic Party as day is to darkness.

GERRIT SMITH. Peterboro', September 14th, 1864.

EDUCATION OF THE FREEDMEN.

In February last was issued from this Department Headquarters, General Order No. 23, containing the famous "Labor System" of Louisiana. This order may, perhaps, be styled the initial step of progress for the Freedman. By its provisions the able-bodied black laborer obtained food, clothing, medical attendance, a house to live in, and one hundred dollars a year in the shape of what is called wages. He was also therein promised a free school for his children. The whip was discarded, the for his children. The whip was discarded, the peremptory discipline of slavery annulled, and the absolute power of the master reduced to a degree corresponding with that of an employer to his hired workman. On the other hand, the laborer was required to work, negropholism was disfavored, and vagrancy and idleness forbidden under sure and sufficient receptions.

ifficient penalties.

Education followed swiftly the footsteps of lib-. The next month the promise of free instruc-for the colored people of Louisiana began to be lled. General Order 38 was issued, constituting Board of Education, consisting of three persons, Major B. Rush Plumly, Lieut. E. M. Wheelock, and I. G. Hubbs, whereof Major Plumly was chairman. This Board was empowered to establish common schools, employ teachers, erect school-houses, regu-late the course of studies, and "have generally the

establishing and conducting common schools."

The scope and purpose of the order are stated to

"For the rudimental instruction of the Freedmen of this Department, placing within their reach

he elements of knowledge, which give greater intel-igence and greater value to labor."

The members of the Board, from the time of their ployment to 109 teachers, and containing an aggregate of 7722 pupils. Previously to being employed, hese teachers were required to attend the normal class, from one to six weeks, according to their respective needs. Of the 15,340 colored children indicated by the recent census of the Provost Marshal's as being within our army lines in loyal Louisplaced under instruction.

The country schools are prosperous and thronged, and although they have been in being but a few months, they are rapidly demonstrating the capacity of the African to receive our civilization. Children or the African to receive our civilization. Children who eight weeks ago were beginning the alphabet, are now reading in First Readers, and solving with facility problems in the primary rules of arithmetic. The more intelligent of the planters are comprehending, that whatever contents and dignifies their abor is a reciprocal benefit to themselves; and the oard in the location of schools on their plantations.

The city schools, fourteen in number, are con-

different members of the Board have frequently and thoroughly visited these schools, and are conversant with the teachers and their methods of instruction.

of English society; let us come down to the masses the lower middle class, as we call them, among whom are a great number of non-conformists, who

e most mounting spirit.

The weekly report of the teachers show that the

The weekly report of the teachers show that the number of instances of absence and tardiness are less than, and the average daily attendance fully equal to, that in the white schools.

No school buildings have been built, but such quarters as could be devised on the spur of the moment have been obtained; such as confiscated houses, the attics of untenanted stores, and in two instances the basements of churches. These latter were grudgingly given, or rather, not given at all, but taken. The pastors had followed the ablebodied of their flocks into the elysium of the Confideracy, and the walls that had been defiled with the neans of Tresson and Slavery are consecrated

federacy, and the walls that had been defiled with the peans of Treason and Slavery are consecrated anew by the breath of Instruction, and the Songs of praise of these "little ones"—slaves no longer.

In organizing these schools, many obstacles were met with, and one after another overcome. The prejudices of the people were actively enlisted against the education of "niggers." It was thought impossible to procure teachers, except from the North. Yet the true-hearted women of New Orleans came forward promptly to the work, and quietly bore the load of calumny, sneers and social proscription that fell to their lot. Louisiana has furnished the work with seventy-five earnest and laborious teachers. All honor to them! The hislaborious teachers. All honor to them! The history of their State would be poorly written should

it omit their names.

A better day is now dawning here. The progressive triumphs of our arms have purified the political atmosphere. Many who were blind now success, his faith faled him, and suntimes he hed disces; and the community are fast perceiving that as

in the crowning infamy of a Convention which built that traitorous and hypocritical platform, and put upon it the two Georges, who are precisely suited to it and to each other. How sad that the men who are doing these things are even too deprayed and too infatuated to pause, and consider what a heritage of shame they are preparing for their children!

The friends of the country must not allow themselves to be discouraged by all that its Northern, and therefore its worst enemies have done, and are still doing, to discourage them. They must continue to believe that a cause so good as is their cause will not fail. They must either the continue to be the country must not allow themselves to be discourage them. They must continue to be the country must not allow themselves to be discourage them. They must continue to be the country must not allow themselves to be discourage them. They must continue to be the country must not allow themselves to be discourage them. They must continue to be the country must not allow themselves to be discouraged by all that its Northern, and purity of tone creditable to Saxon voices. The advanced classes have finished the primary books of vanced classes have finished to Saxon voices. The advanced classes have finished the primary the use of the outline maps, and can write with

ndable neatness. Such are the general features of these schools. go on, and nothing can eradicate the knowledge

go on, and nothing can eracionate they have thus gained.

Three years ago, it was a crime to teach their race. Now they read the Testament and the newspaper. They are learning the geography of the world. They are gaining the knowledge of figures world. They are gaining the knowledge of figures are the statement of the control of the c with which to do the business of Labor and Life. They are singing the songs of the Union and Freedom. They show a healthy mentality, and have made it appear to reasonable minds that they are very much like the rest of mankind, and are thus

The result of this new chapter of human experiimperial despots also. The Democratic Party will expeditions do the pioneer work of blasting the rock and felling the forest. Education follows to sow the encourage the designs of the Napoleons and Maximilians. For the Democratic Party will soon die. As life is the law of righteousness, so death is the law of wickedness; and the wickedness of the Democratic Party is fast nearing that extreme limit where wickedness, all ripe and rotten, dies of itself.

Let us be of week dones is and defining the forest. Education follows to sow the grain and raise the golden harvest. The most glorious work is now opening—to lift up the Freedmen with instruction, counsel, culture. The day of antagonism is over, and that of befriending begins. Behind the advancing lines of our forces follows the small pacific army of Teachers and Civilizers; and the grain and raise the golden harvest. The most glorious work is now opening—to lift up the Freedmen with instruction, counsel, culture. The day of antagonism is over, and that of befriending begins. Behind the advancing lines of our forces follows the grain and raise the golden harvest. post and scourge.

—New Orleans Times, Sept. 2.

FEELING OF ENGLAND TOWARDS AMERI-

We have now in this country an Englishman who will be received, as he deserves, with a truly national welcome. This is Prof. GOLDWIN SMITH, of the University of Oxford, who is one of the very few men of the bigher classes in England who have de-fended our cause stoutly from the beginning of our struggle. His name is associated with those of Richard Cobden and John Bright. He has now come across the Atlantic to see America for himself, to learn the prospects of the war, and to see the na-tion pass through the crisis of a Presidential election pass through the crisis of a Presidential elec-tion. A few days since he was present at the Commencement at Brown University, in Provi-dence, and received from that institution the degree of Doctor of Laws. In a short speech acknowledging the courtesy, he spoke thus of the feeling which existed among the different classes in England to

ward this country: "I most heartily thank you for the compliment you have kindly paid me and the great University, the elder sister of this institution, whom I have the honor to serve. I am no practised orator myself. I am a student, not an orator, and the only publie meeting it has been my privilege to address was the great meeting in the Free Trade Hall in Manchester, England, to protest against the outrage of sending forth the Alabama.

It is true there have been causes of estrangement,

and I am afraid that in this great struggle you have too much reason to complain, not only sympathy, but also of positive antipathy. But this is not true of the whole people; it is true only of cer-tain classes, and that it is true of them I most deep-ly regret. When the Prince of Wales visited this country, he was received by you, not only with kindness and courtesy, but with cordiality and enthusi-asm, and you might have hoped that throughout England a deep sympathy would have been manifested in behalf of your cause. Unhappily, dark fested in behalf of your cause. Unhappily, clouds have now come between us, which I

time may dispel. You must not think, however, that the nation is You must not think, however, that the nation is against you, though it were idle for me to deny that the privileged classes, our aristocracy and clergy, have been opposed to you in this struggle. You have been a standing menace to them, not in a military sense, but in a moral and political sense Their instinct teaches this, no matter what their lips appointment, began energetically their work, and tave given to it their undivided time, strength and hought. The results are commensurate. They are established, and are now sustaining in successful operation, sixty-nine colored schools, giving emitting the successful operation, sixty-nine colored schools, giving emitting the successful operation, sixty-nine colored schools, giving emitting the successful operation. their schemes of power. I do not say that they could not feel otherwise than they do, but it would be unnatural that they should, while they realize so keenly the tendency of your institutions. The feel-ing is not one of malignity, but of natural opposi-tion to your political views and theories of govern-

iana, more than one-half are already gathered into these free schools. It is expected that within the next three months, the remaining moiety will also be related to the model classes, there is a better feeling. This, it is true is not what we might be a consider the model of the language which has been used by the middle classes, there is a better feeling. This, it is true is not what we might be a considered with the middle classes, there is a better feeling. is true, is not what we might have expecare very rich, and their wealth has made them in different to what would once have greatly moved them; and I fear, although I am alm say it, that some of them are not above the feeling that it is most genteel to agree with those who are hostile to you. feeling of real ho g of this class is not a stility, however.

The London Telegraph is the great paper of the middle class. It has a circulation nearly treble that of the London Times. It has been against the war, labor is a reciprocal centinually increasing where the planters not only willingly, but cordially, aid the planters not only willingly, but cordially, aid the war talk which you read. I have now with me, I believe, a letter from one whom you know to be one of the best friends of America, my honored friend Mr. Bright, in which he says, if he envies me The city schools, fourteen in number, are conducted by 14 teachers—have an average attendance of 2427 pupils, with a total of perhaps 300 mere. The ages of the scholars range from 5 to 18, with several grown persons of either sex, servants, teamsters and seamstresses, who manage to save an is almost anguish. He is truly a most cordial friend of this nation. Others may feel with equal strength of this nation. Others may feel with equal strength ing the elements of knowledge. About one-half of that this war is a calamity, and express that feeling, these children, prior to last October, did not know

But let us come down a little further in the strata Certainly, the general cleanliness of the children is to be remarked. Their parents are poor—most of them very poor, owning not even themselves till that ever memorable day in April, 1862, when the serfdom of Lopisiana vanished in the smoke of Farragut's guns—yet the little ones always enter the school-room with their brown faces and hands shiningly clean, with shoes and clothing often worfully patched, yet painstakingly neat.

The pupils display great eagerness for knowledge and facility of acquisition. Their perceptive faculties are particularly good; too much so, perhaps, as in the reflective faculty and memory they seem somewhat deficient. No severity of discipline is used or required; the threat of expulsion from the privileges of instruction being sufficient to tame the most mounting spirit. Certainly, the general cleanliness of the children are a class friendly to this country, whether actualhold such meetings.

I dare not trust myself to speak what I think of the

London Times. Trust me, that it does not represent the feelings of the nation, and its utterances are not the voice of the English people. It has been sold by the editor, for what he regards as a sufficient compensation, invitations to aristocratic houses and the patronage of aristocratic society.

Mr. President and gentlemen, I have ventured to

Mr. President and gentlemen, I have ventured to speak upon this topic because many have been surprised at the position of England, and because I wish to show you that the English people are not your enemies. They have every motive to make the hearts of the two nations one. I would not venture to trench upon a subject upon which American opinion is divided.

I trust that these institutions will have an influ-

ence to awaken the whispering of kindly and social feeling between us, when this terrible struggle shall be ended."

THE "NASBY PAPERS."

CHURCH UV THE NOO DISPENSASHEN, ) Gooly 30, 1864.

Our class meetins hev been sumwhat neglectid uv ed a preshus seezn. ples spoak. He confest that he was a week 

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crowd dis speaker, son.

GEO

George the Cop George entirely standard moogers and political views of the rewaiting a Congress 17th effered in Clay Sa lows;—

Resolvisience of man, are rebellion we do, the

preserving sword, we war, until said one ye is last end is long as to long as the Gove and issue patriots a

Resolve gress to gress to money, a in their in the in their in their in their in their in the in their in the i

But he hed recently paid \$2 per gallon for whiter and that stird him. With wun hand upon his 24 ten empty jug, and tother pointed to heaven be his sworm eternal hostility tu them ex had rared the sworm eternal hostility tu them. sworn eternal hostility to them ex had razed the prices, which is ablishnists. If convenyent her the brethring to pray fer him, the brethring to pray fer him.

Bro. Hopp ris. He hed his ups and downst

rayther downs than ups. His sole wux [ul] we show the higgers, but alas! woe wux [ul] we wen Sherman flaxt em at Atlanta. Now the significant is brite. Lee holds out bully, and tother dayling and tother dayling and the significant of the sig

At this pint I interrupted bro. Hopp. The kills av niggers iz no coz uv rejoisin. Wat a niggers iz no coz uv rejoism. Wat a destract property—4000 niggers at \$1,500 per nigge 6,000,000! This sum uv muney, even at the \$6,000,000! This sum uv muney, even at the pent ablishin prices, wood prodoose 60,000,000 m Wood, o wood, that I wuz condemd to consonall! Ef the niggers hed been white men, I woohev keered. Wy? Bekoz, white sogers is all all hev keered. Wy? Bekoz, white sogers is all raists. Don't shake ver hed, bro. Gramp, i Your own son, even, backslid. He it was a hum a sayin that if hed kum back, and four old hypocrit Nasby a ceting chickens about the statement of the same half its kind. howse, bed plump a ounce balt into him. He Chickens! Sich basenss contirms me in my belief in the doctrin uv totle depravity. Iam an onokus sive gest at the table uv my flock. Theo lete la wood eny uv em say that chickings was a equivale fer my improvin conversashen? Ex fer the pulty munny I borror, I allez giv my noat, wich eather the pulty munny I borror, I allez giv my noat, wich eather the pulty my noat, with the pulty my

them transactions.

2 resoom. Every nigger killed inflains our best ren powerful. Imagin my brethren, a submi amirist a bringin uv his peace to bare upon the advance enemy. He sees their air niggers, and his bart sink. enemy. He sees their air inggers, and his hard sink.

Neerer and neerer they cum. Seezia a glan, he
yews em, and, horror! in the front rank, "clothed
in soots uv blu," he beholes his indivine inggers!

Neerer! neerer! Fain would he spare em, for them Neerer! neerer! Fain would be spare on, for them very niggers may be the uncles us a dame us his children, (which is patriarkle,) to say outhin us the munny be has inwested in em. But so! The order is given! "Fire!" He pulls the falle string, and ez he beholds his own property bleeding on the plans, he swoons away. My jentif friends, I maik no doubt that haff the cases reported in the Suthrin paper ez sun stroke wuz from that coz.

Uther brethrin giv their experience in. The felin is improvin sence the draft, and I her faitt as:

n is improvin sence the draft, and I he ef our groseries kin hold up till Sept. 5, under de credit sistim, and too menny dont run 2 Kanady, w will be able to whale enny Provo Ma they send agin us.

PETROLEUM V. NASSY.

Paster uv sed Church in charge

A HORRID NUISANCE.

This road, and nearly every other railroad in the ountry, is in one respect a NUISANCE, and yet such unisance as may be readily corrected, and ought matter a little thought and care. almost over the road, within a few feet of but in by the trees that it is invisible, I am in the shut in by the trees that it is invisible, I am in the habit of observing the peculiarities of the mangement, the signals which the bell and whistle make, and the difference of these in the various train. The nuisance which every dweller on the line of a railroad suffers, and especially those within one or two miles of a station, is the unnecessary noise of the hideous screech, the local content of the content of the hideous screech. two miles of a station, is the unnecessary none the steam pipe, the hideous screech, the hori prolonged howl which the engineer perpetates night and day. So long and so closely have tudied this nuisance, that I am able to affirm it be often made at the mere whim of the enginee generally, I believe, for his own amusement, wi at secret, malignant satisfaction which a man for in startling his neighbors, giving them for yell of a tribe of Indians or a borde of relek made sometimes by an express train passing thr he same hour of the day or night, and omit t howl. It is never necessary as a warning for the noise of the coming train is heard for mile, and the bell is a sufficient signal, if any were wanting.

BUT WHAT IS THE HARM?

This is the barm: In every village and hamlet n the line of every railroad in the world, there are ouses in which are sickness, feeblenes, infancy and ering people, dying people, some of them, all of hem in need of rest, all sensitive to sound and acked with anguish when a harsh noise too brough their nervous system, dislocating ever oint of the aching spirit, and rasping the fine fibres of a feeling heart. Is there no harm, most humans director, in sending an army of savages to sound the war-wboop under the windows of these abodes of suffering? But a thousand voices could not move fearfully startle the slumbers of a sick person the fearfully startle the slumbers of a sick person can the blast of this horrid steam pipe, makin night hideous with its scream. And it is repeated every hour or so, through the day, and prolonged in the night till suffering humanity means out a depair ing wish that it would stop, or that deafnes might be granted as a boon. I know it will be very hard to convince business directors that this is a matter of any moment. They will smile at the simplicity of a man who supposes it to be any concern of their whether people are annoyed by noise or not. And that will be the end of it. But not so thought the governors of a hospital in which I onespent night, by the side of a crushed and dying by. The at-tendants passed their time playing games, larghing and talking near the mangled patients, sensitive in the least sound, and disturbed and distressed by the harsh and unnecessary noise. I laid the subject before the Board of Go was reformed out of office, and the rest reform while in. No such good result will this plan pro-duce in behalf of suffering humanity. I shall be laughed at for making so serious a matter of it, but if I could reach the directors of one rallroad, (here or elsewhere, for there is scarcely any difference among them.) and produce an order forbiding an more of these screeches than is needful to give a als to the men on the train, and to clear the nack should feel that this plea had not been altegether n vain .- New York Observer.

FRETFUL PEOPLE. Men make themselves uncon fortable, destroy the peace of their families, ally make themselves hated, by fretfainess.

It is not work that kills men; it is worry. Working healthy. You can hardly put more on a man than he can bear. Worry is rust upon the blade. It is not the revolution that destroys the machinery, but the friction. Fear secretes acid, but lore and got an

weet juices.

We knew a man with a patient, good, Christian wife, and we never heard him speak a kind, pleased word to her, and doubt if he ever did in the half catery they have lived together. He is always in settle yet have lived together. We have have lived together the sale always in settle yet have lived together. We have had always was made of cross-grained timber, and he desput. Everything goes wrong. You would think was made of cross:grained timber, and had been trying to digest a cross-cut saw. He is cross, and thinks that his wife and childre hands, and all the domestic animals, have cut a combination to worry him to death. He is rusty, but fairly crusted over with it. He is in a shell of neid secretions, through which it out, and he will soon worry himself to course, he has never worked to any adva-self or any body else. With him everyth He superstitiously believ goes wrong. He superstitiously belief cause the devil has a spite against hi truth it is nothing but his own fretfulser

WHAT MAKES A LADY. When Beau Brums WHAT MAKES A LADY. When Besa Brasked what made the gentleman, his quick "Starch, starch, my lord!" This may be takes a great deal more to make a lady; an may to some seem singular, I am ready it that no conceivable quantity of masiln, sill edging, frilling, hooping, flouncing, or furbey per se, or pier dress-maker, constitute a real in not Mirs. Abbott Lawrence just as much a attired in twelve cent calico, in Boston, as ed in full court dress at St. James, Lond Mrs. Washington was said to be so grand a celebrated English visitor, (Mrs. Thor thought we must put on our best bits and twe dressed ourselves in our most elegant: silks, and were introduced to her ladyship; you think we found her knitting, and with a pron on! She received us very graciously a but after the compliments were over, she res apron on! She received us very gracious; but after the compliments were over, she rean knitting. There we were without a stitch of wistting in state, but Gen. Washington's lady, wown hands, was knitting stockings for ber base admiration.

The Alexandria Journal learns through soarc cannot be doubted, that the guerilla Mosby was seried by wounded in a skirmish near Fairfax, Va., store days since.